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Karami Resumes Post

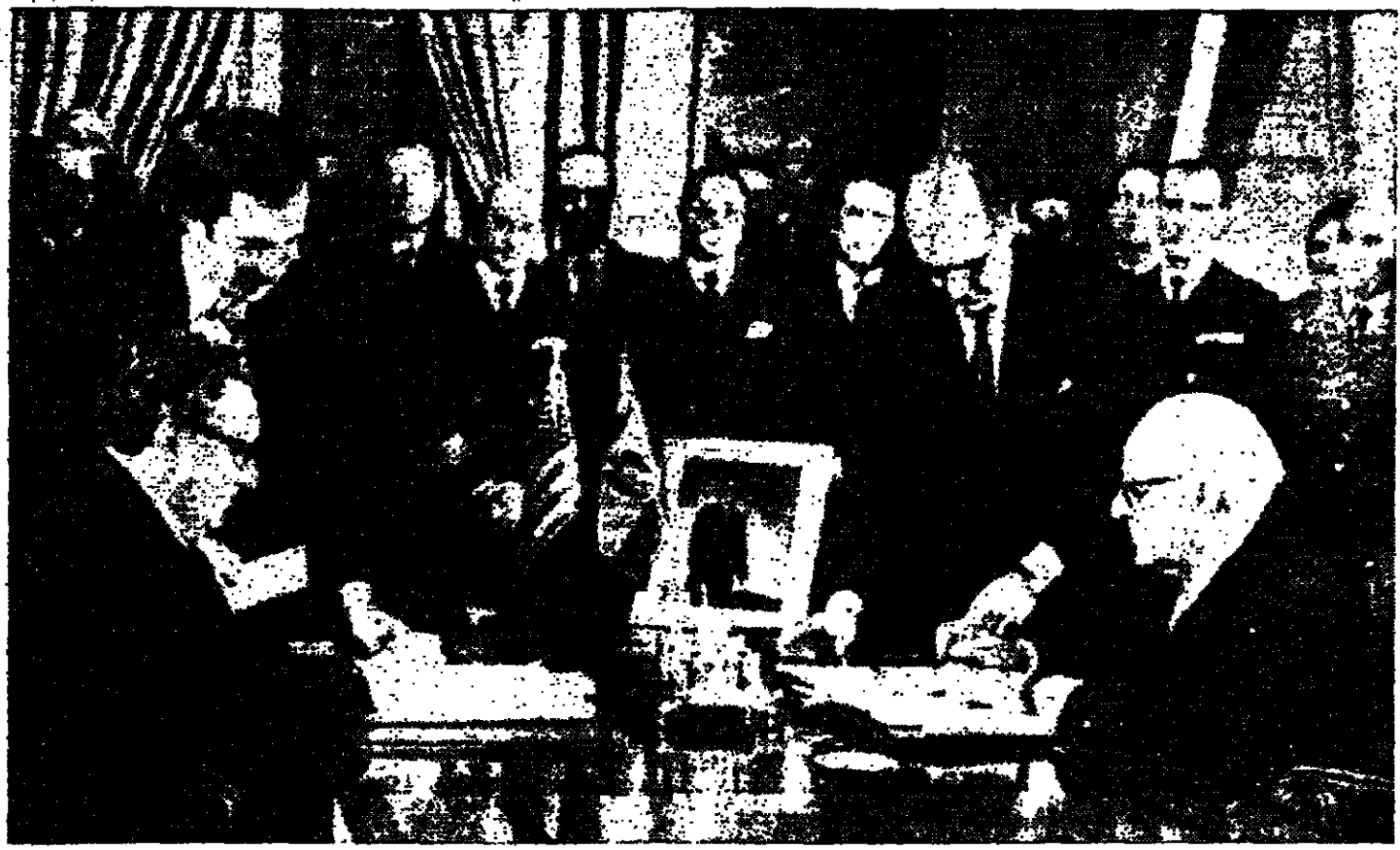
Beirut Foes Agree to Disengage Units

From Wire Dispatches
Beirut, Jan. 25.—Lebanese... Karami made his announcement...

Moroccan Jet

Shot Down by SAM Missiles

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—... shot down a U.S.-made... SAM missile...



Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arelliza sign bases agreement.

Ties Are Upgraded
U.S., Spain Sign New Bases Pact

By Henry Giniger
MADRID, Jan. 25 (NYT)—The United States and Spain signed yesterday a five-year friendship and cooperation treaty that marked a rise in Spain's status in the Western defense community.

Portugal to Cut Army by 40%

LISBON, Jan. 25 (NYT)—Portugal plans to reduce the size of its army by 40 per cent, to a force of about 25,000 men, the army chief of staff has announced.

MPLA Pressure Mounts on a Key Angola City

By David Ottaway
KINSHASA, Zaire, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The southern Angolan coastal town of Novo Redondo now is under "enormous pressure" from advancing Soviet-backed forces...

Moro Balked On Coalition Plan in Italy

ROME, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The Italian Socialist party refused to join a three-party coalition today, a day after the Socialist party also rejected participation.

Senate Panel Approves Bill To Regulate Weapons Sales

By Don Oberdorfer
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a sweeping revision of the procedures by which the United States sells weapons to the world...

Chile to Let Frei Publish Book

SANTIAGO, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The government has authorized publication of a book by former President Eduardo Frei attacking the military junta which has run Chile since September, 1973.



STROYED—FLA troops guard the remains of a villa owned by Lebanese Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, south of Beirut, after it was burned and looted Saturday.

Nations Submit New UN Mideast Proposal

By Kathleen Teltsch
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 25 (NYT)—Six members of the Security Council have submitted a new Middle East resolution affirming the Palestinians' right to independent nationhood but also seeking security guarantees for all nations in the area...

9 Iranians Executed For Terrorist Acts

TEHRAN, Jan. 25 (UPI)—An Iranian firing squad executed nine members of a secret Marxist organization at dawn yesterday, the government announced.

China Prints Hip English Dictionary

By Fox Butterfield
HONG KONG, Jan. 25 (NYT)—Western music may have been banned in China as decadent but if Chinese students want to "freestyle" they can try a new inebriated English-Chinese dictionary published in Shanghai.

Dictionary entries for Mozambique, MP, M.P., messo piano, motion picture, municipal police, m.p., mph, m.p.h., MPO, Mr., Mrs. [miste], MRBM, Mrs. [misiz], Mrs. [misiz].



## Leftists Join in Criticism

## Cardinal Marty Opens Debate About French Arms Exports

By James F. Clarity

PARIS, Jan. 25 (NYT).—A moral and political controversy over France's lucrative sale of arms abroad is being stirred by the archbishop of Paris, François Cardinal Marty, and by prominent leftists.

## Senate Panel Adopts Arms Sales Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

and Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., have worked out with the administration.

Ironically, the measure is tied to a \$3-billion military aid bill that provides for more grants and credits to foreign countries for arms during the current year.

Final committee action on the overall package, including \$1.5 billion for Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria, is expected this week.

The essence of the control Congress would impose is a combination of detailed public reporting by the administration and a procedure for Congress to stop any transaction by majority vote of both houses within 30 days.

Classified "Secret"

In the past, many of the arms sales have been classified "secret" and the timing and form of reports to Congress have made it difficult for the lawmakers to exercise any control. Except for celebrated cases, when, for example, Congress discovered to its anger that the United States was supplying both sides in the India-Pakistan war, legislators have paid little attention to the burgeoning government-sponsored trade in weapons.

The new legislation requires reports in advance on all government arms sales and credits to foreign countries, and all commercial transactions of major defense items or sales over \$25 million. Any such deal could be stopped by a concurrent resolution adopted by the two houses within 30 days.

The definition of sales to be reported is so tight that commercial sale of a single M-16 rifle or Redeye missile would be included. Reports would also be required on all "agents' fees" in connection with weapons sales. This section, which has provoked opposition from the administration, is aimed at payoffs to foreign leaders by U.S. companies engaged in arms trade.

Once a year, the president would be required to submit a country-by-country justification for all government military sales. Between these yearly reports, the Foreign Relations Committee plans to record individual arms deals on its own computer.

Another provision requires yearly reports on the human rights practices of all arms recipients and special reports at the request of the foreign-policy committees of Congress. Congress could shut off arms supplies to a particular country by majority vote if it found "gross violations" of rights such as prolonged detention without charge or trial, torture or degrading punishments.

An anti-discrimination provision requires cancellation of any arms deal in which a foreign government is found to practice discrimination against a U.S. citizen or company because of religion, race or sex.

The net effect would be to make it far more difficult for the secretary of state to buy diplomatic support from foreign leaders with the promise of arms. It also would become easier for ethnic or religious groups in the United States, acting through Congress, to influence weapons sales.

Whatever stand the administration decides to take, Sen. Humphrey and other Senate sponsors believe they have the votes to pass the bill. They might not have the votes to override a veto, but a veto would bring down the \$3-billion military aid program for this year—a program deemed essential to U.S. policy in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Cardinal Marty, and by prominent leftists.

France has become the world's third largest arms exporter under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Cardinal Marty denounced French arms exports in a recent sermon in Notre Dame Cathedral as "a commerce of death."

The cardinal, the most influential cleric in France, said the arms industry should be converted to manufacture of other goods.

## Wide Publicity

His remarks have received wide publicity in the press and film clips of his sermon have been shown repeatedly on national television.

In recent days, leftist politicians who oppose the centrist administration of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing have begun to pick up the cry against the arms exportation, which some estimates say gained French manufacturers nearly \$2 billion last year.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has not entered the controversy but Premier Jacques Chirac said in a televised reply to the cardinal's remarks that "the sales provide jobs for many workers, which is particularly helpful in the present period of unemployment." The Premier, asserting that France and its arms clients needed weapons to maintain their independence, added: "We will put a brake on these sales to the extent that it is possible." He did not elaborate.

The defense minister, Yvon Bourges, said that "morally the arms sales are condemnable but politically they are not so condemnable as people say."

In his sermon, Cardinal Marty acknowledged that the French arms industry was important for the national economy, which is now plagued by increasing unemployment and decreasing industrial production. Statistics indicate that the arms industry employs 270,000 workers, more than a quarter of whom produce arms for export.

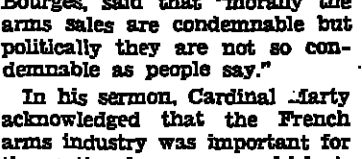
Jets, Copters, Missiles

The most lucrative French exports are Mirage jet fighters, helicopters and missiles. The principal customers are in the Middle East and North Africa, including Saudi Arabia and Libya.

The cardinal called the arms-selling policy "collective hypocrisy."

"France justly defends peace," he declared. "She has no enemies, but, through an economic necessity that is poorly understood, she allows herself to fix her balance of payments by developing commerce in arms. In view of our present social problems, there are only a few who raise their voices."

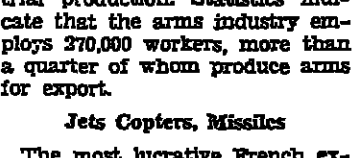
Christians, the cardinal said, "must denounce this unjust situation, above all in order to wake up the conscience of the majority."



François Cardinal Marty

Venice Car Ring Found

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PLA troops patrol a Moslem-controlled area of Beirut.

## Karami Cites Plan to Remove Gunmen From Beirut Streets

(Continued from Page 1)

guerrilla movement is creating "a state within a state."

Possibly with such views in mind, the Premier commented: "Let us admit frankly that the means at the state's disposal are not adequate to meet the needs of the moment."

A joint military committee had been formed, he said, composed of Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian representatives, but "here I must stress that the authority is in Lebanese hands."

Under an agreement on the use of PLA troops, the Palestinian units are scheduled to stay here until the disrupted Lebanese security authorities can function properly again.

The Syrian mediation effort gained additional support yesterday when Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, a rightist leader, gave his National Liberal Party's approval to the Damascus initiative.

Principle Cited

"I welcome the Syrian initiative because it is one of my principles that relations of cooperation should be maintained between Arab countries, despite any passing circumstance which could create doubts," he said.

Despite this statement, Moslem and Palestinian forces stormed the suburban fortress residence of Mr. Chamoun yesterday and set it on fire.

Mr. Chamoun commented: "I don't care—I built the palace; the palace did not build me."

Leftist sources confirmed the destruction of Mr. Chamoun's residence and said that large quantities of weapons and ammunition were found inside the building.

Mr. Chamoun's militia force is a major rightist unit in the nine-month-long civil war here.

3 Executed on Taiwan

TAIPEI, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Three convicted robbers were executed by firing squad here yesterday. Four men were executed for similar offenses Wednesday.

Subject of Talks

"I don't know why that particular figure was published" in the new budget, said State Department spokesman John Tattler Friday. He said that the United States had planned to reveal the figure to Israel before the scheduled visit here this week of Premier Menachem Begin. He added that it "obviously" will be the subject of discussion with the Israeli leader during his visit.

Another State Department official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said that publication of the credit sales dollar amount had not been cleared at the policy level of the State Department.

An Israeli diplomatic source said some reduction in last year's military credit level had been anticipated on the basis of discussions with the United States but the details were unknown.

Calling the cut "alarming" and "unforgivable," the source said that Israel had asked for another \$1.5 billion in credit sales in the new budget and said the "cut" might make it impossible for Israel to meet the essential requirements for its deterrent force.

Last year's budget proposal called for repayment to be "forgiven" on \$750 million of the \$1.5-billion credit aid, making the "forgiven" sum tantamount to a grant. The new proposal is for \$500 million credit in next year's budget—to be forgiven.

The State Department spokesman pointed out that additional funds for Israel will be contained in other portions of next year's aid program.

The total package is "quite substantial and arrived at after very careful consideration of the security needs of Israel and in light of our own economic situation. . . . [It] will be adequate to enable Israel to meet its security requirements in the future," the spokesman said.

Buddhist Miniskirt Ban

COLOMBO, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Miniskirted women will not be permitted inside the Dalada Maligawa Buddhist temple at Kandy, authorities of the institution announced yesterday.

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# Miki U.S. Doctors Find Base of Health Excellent In Speed Of Japan's Report Is Most By Stuart Auerbach

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Ford's health is excellent, according to a report from his medical team after his annual physical examination.

The report, which was completed in less than 24 hours, was a surprise to many who expected it to take longer.

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FIT—President Ford, with Dr. William Lukash, talks to reporters after annual physical.

"subtle" that need explanation might create unnecessary controversy.

He cited two examples from Mr. Ford's physical. The President, he said, has had hemorrhoid surgery. So his proctoscopic examination was normal for a man in that condition, not for one who had not had a hemorrhoid operation.

Pulse, Blood Pressure

The President's knees are also considered normal for a man who has had two operations—but not

for someone who had never suffered knee injuries.

The President's pulse was 60 beats a minute and his blood pressure 120 over 70. These rates, the White House physician said, "are generally seen in conditioned athletes."

The President's cholesterol, considered along with blood pressure to be a predictive factor for heart attack, was also within the normal range for a 62-year-old man—275.

During his 17 months as President, Mr. Ford has lost 16 pounds

and now weighs 194. He does physical exercise after he awakens at 5:30 a.m. This includes lifting 35-pound weights 35 times with each leg to strengthen his knees.

Dr. Lukash said the President also does 10 minutes of routine calisthenics and one-half mile riding on a bicycle. He also swims in the evening.

The physician also announced that the latest examination of Betty Ford showed no recurrence of the cancer that forced the removal of her right breast 18 months ago.

## Nader Proposes Federal Charter for Big Firms

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—Concluding a five-year study of the largest business enterprises in the United States, consumer advocate Ralph Nader said yesterday that the companies have become the dominant institutions in daily life and should be subjected to new chartering by the federal government.

Charging that the average citizen's control over government has been "outflanked" by the rise of huge organizations, "never dreamed of by the Founding Fathers," Mr. Nader called for sweeping reforms to prevent big companies from escaping the sort of accountability that a democracy imposes on its power centers.

Under Mr. Nader's plan, the 700 largest companies—whether owned by the public or privately—would have to be incorporated under a new federal chartering act, rather than under laws of the various states as today.

The proposed law would require of these firms:

- A full-time board of directors, made up of nine persons who are not officers of the companies, to monitor management performance with the aid of a paid staff. The board would establish executive salaries and have veto power over key decisions.

- "Community impact statement" when plants are to be relocated, providing an input from cities whose economic fortunes are linked closely to local businesses.

- Control by actual shareholders and not by large institutions—such as pension funds or insurance companies—who today vote their stock in a bloc. Any shareholder or group of stockholders with a 10th of 1 percent of stock could nominate three persons for director and each director would be responsible for one particular constituency (such as workers, local community, marketing or environmental problems).

- More disclosure to the general public, such as each instance where there is a toxic substance in a working establishment; plant-by-plant minority hiring data; substantiation for advertising claims; expenditures for lobbying; investments in joint ventures with other firms; sales contracts with federal agencies; the largest 100 stockholders.

- "An employee bill of rights," prohibiting retaliation against workers who speak out about bad company practices, preventing such devices as hidden microphones that invade individual privacy and allowing workers to see their personnel files.

- Agreement not to acquire any firm among the eight largest in any industry where four or fewer firms control 50 per cent or more of the market. When acquisition

tions take place in other industries, federally chartered firms would have to divest within three months other operations with comparable assets.

Most of these provisions would be enforced by the Securities and Exchange Commission, although the Federal Trade Commission could handle disclosure and the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division would deal with the anti-monopoly sections, Mr. Nader said.

## Trudeau Begins 11-Day Tour of Latin America

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has begun an 11-day tour of three Latin American countries during which he hopes to enhance the Canadian image in lands where Canada "has been screened from their view by the colossus of the United States," as an aide to Mr. Trudeau put it.

Special significance is seen in Mr. Trudeau's three-day stay in Cuba, since he will be the first head of government of a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to visit that Communist country. He is also visiting Mexico and Venezuela.

The Prime Minister's tour, according to aides, is basically to widen Ottawa's pursuit of universal recognition of Canada as an economic and political power in its own right, not just as part of a North American community. After spending the weekend in Mexico, Mr. Trudeau is to go to Havana tomorrow and to Caracas Thursday.

## Convict Indicted For 11 Murders

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP).—A man already in prison for a hatchet attack has been indicted in 11 killings, nine of which police believe were the work of the so-called "Skid Row Slasher."

The county grand jury indicted Vaughn Greenwood, 32, Friday for the killings, mostly of derelicts and transients, during an 11-year period. The indictment was returned after three days of closed hearings under a court-imposed gag order.

Greenwood, an ex-convict, is serving a 32-year-to-life sentence for a knife and hatchet attack on two men in 1964 and the burglary of actor Burt Reynolds' Hollywood Hills home last year. Evidence presented to the grand jurors indicated that Greenwood, who slashed his victims' throats ear-to-ear, cutting through to the spine, sometimes drank the blood of his prey.

The proposed law would cover any industrial, retail or transportation firm with annual sales of \$250 million or more, or which employed more than 10,000 persons, or which is listed on national stock exchanges.

Of 13 million industrial, retail or transportation corporations in the United States, about 700 would be required to switch to federal registry. Regardless of future sales volumes, these firms would remain under federal charters, Mr. Nader said.

Excluded from the charters would be banking companies, utility firms and insurance businesses, which already are under more strict federal or state supervision and regulation.

## Diverse Firms

Mr. Nader's proposal, detailed in a study called "Constitutionalizing the Corporation: The Case for the Federal Chartering of Giant Corporations," would bring under federal charters such diverse firms as International Business Machines, Exxon, General Motors, U.S. Steel Corp. and Lockheed Aircraft.

The federal chartering idea will be the subject of Senate Commerce Committee hearings this spring. Some key members of Congress are known to support at least the broad concept.

In an interview, Mr. Nader

said his plan will be circulated to all candidates for the presidency. To date, Sen. Fred Harris, D-Okla., has endorsed the program and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., favors chartering for petroleum companies.

Mr. Nader also said the chartering idea will be taken to the business community and to lawyers. "They're not enthralled by all the specific proposals," he said, "but many of them think something should be done."

According to the Nader study, 76,000 U.S. corporations were chartered under Delaware law in 1974, including 42 of the largest 100 corporations and 231 of the largest 500, which he called "the successful result of a law for sale."

In 1971, the study said, corporation franchise fees and related income to Delaware totaled \$55.5 million, or 23 per cent of all state revenues. In return, Mr. Nader charged, big companies are incorporated under laws that sharply curtailed shareholders' rights, enhanced management prerogatives and allowed a corporation to conduct business in any way it chose as long as the state did not explicitly forbid it—and Delaware forbids very little.

## Is More Than 40% of Delegates

## Wallace Shows Early Strength Mississippi Precinct Vote

By David S. Broder

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25 (WP).—George Wallace showed strength in his first delegate test of the year, riding an unexpectedly strong turnout to finish second in the Mississippi Democratic caucus yesterday.

Alabama governor, who worried in advance that his voters would not turn out to the caucuses, led four rivals to the uncommitted forces, from a cross section of voters in the state.

None of the other Mississippi

Continued profile of Gov. George Wallace is on Page 7.

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## Another Spacecraft Falls Victim To Mars' 'Great Galactic Ghoul'

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—The "Great Galactic Ghoul" has struck again, this time destroying one of the instruments that was to be used this summer by an unmanned Viking spacecraft to look for signs of life on Mars.

The Viking lost one of its three soil-sampling ovens late Friday as the spacecraft came close to the orbit of Mars, at a spot in space about 35 million miles from earth and 130 million miles from the sun, in an area that space scientists have called the abode of the Great Galactic Ghoul.

"It's uncanny—the Ghoul always seems to know when we're coming its way," said John Casani of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., where the Viking is being controlled, and where the legend of the Ghoul was born when Mariner-7's battery exploded in 1969.

Of course, nobody knows that the Ghoul is anything but a myth but space scientists find it odd that almost all the accidents that have befallen Mars-bound spacecraft have occurred in the same place. There is no unusual amount of cosmic dust in the area and no increase in solar wind, the magnetic field or background radiation.

The Ghoul has been blamed for three spacecrafts' total failures and four near-misses. The Ghoul doesn't discriminate either. The first two failures chalked up to the Ghoul were Soviet spacecraft, Zond-3 in 1964 and Mars-1 a year later, and five U.S. vehicles have been victims.

What Mr. Casani and his colleagues worry about is that the Ghoul may not be finished with the Viking. It will be in the Ghoul's lair for 5 million miles more, until sometime next month. The Viking-2, a month behind, still has to cross the Ghoul's path.

## Symington Denies 'Collusion' To Shield Helms in Hearings

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Sen. Stuart Symington has said that he and Richard Helms, former CIA director, privately discussed covert operations in Chile and other "problems" Mr. Helms faced before his Senate confirmation hearings as ambassador to Iran in 1973.

But Sen. Symington denied rumors that he had been involved in "collusion" to protect Mr. Helms.

The Missouri Democrat's remarks were made as the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities voted to send to the Department of Justice evidence that committee sources said appeared to contradict Mr. Helms' 1973 testimony on U.S. operations in Chile.

Meanwhile, the committee chairman, Frank Church, D-Idaho, told newsmen that former President Richard Nixon had agreed to answer under oath written questions from the committee about his decisions on intervention in Chile and other matters.

Sen. Symington's private meeting with Mr. Helms has taken on interest here because, according to committee sources, the committee file on Chile includes three affidavits that suggest that Mr. Helms was not telling the truth during his hearings and that Sen. Symington may have been aware of it.

The senator said he had been plagued with a rumor for the last several weeks that he and Mr. Helms entered into "collusion" over Mr. Helms' testimony on Chile before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations.

"I have heard the story that I had some collusion with Mr. Helms about his testimony... some kind of an agreement. Nothing could be farther from the truth," Sen. Symington said. He said that before Mr. Helms' confirmation hearings in February, 1973, the two discussed "his problems."

"He said that at that time I knew he was in trouble," presumably about whether he could be confirmed.

Details Not Recalled

Sen. Symington said the two discussed covert CIA operations in Chile but he said he could not remember any details of their discussion. He strongly asserted that nothing Mr. Helms subsequently said under oath in the confirmation hearings contradicted "in any way" what they had discussed privately.

"If I had felt he was not telling the truth, I would have recommended to the chairman that the matter be turned over to the Department of Justice," he said. He said he was willing to testify to this under oath.

Mr. Helms' testimony has been under scrutiny by the Department of Justice and CIA officials.

For instance, under questioning by Sen. Symington about whether Mr. Helms had "any money passed to the opponents of (Salvador) Allende, the late Chilean president, Mr. Helms answered, "No sir."

Opponents Got Millions

Yet the report of the Senate committee on assassination plots quoted CIA officials and documents that showed that the United States fed millions of dollars to opponents of Mr. Allende.

Friday, by a 7-4 vote, the committee agreed to send its evidence and other files on Chile to the Department of Justice.

The committee by the same vote agreed to send the Department of Justice its evidence on the 1971 burglary of a Fairfax, Va., photographic studio.

The burglary was conducted by CIA agents with the help of local police and was first disclosed in the Rockefeller Commission report on intelligence activities.

Justice Department sources said earlier that Mr. Helms was under investigation on whether he ordered that the burglary be committed. The CIA was allegedly trying to find out if the owner of the studio and his fiancée, a former CIA employee, might be involved in a security breach.

Snowfall in England

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP).—England had its first heavy snow of the winter this weekend. Drifts up to six feet blocked some Yorkshire roads today.

Sac de voyage : 580 Frs  
Sac Shopping : 280 Frs  
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Tous ces articles sont en veau velours et existent en divers coloris.

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And a new choice is just what you need. Too many rent-a-car systems seem to think that they're doing you a favor. Even when you've made a reservation, they let you wait. And wait. And the car you wind up with usually has nothing to do with the one you had in mind.

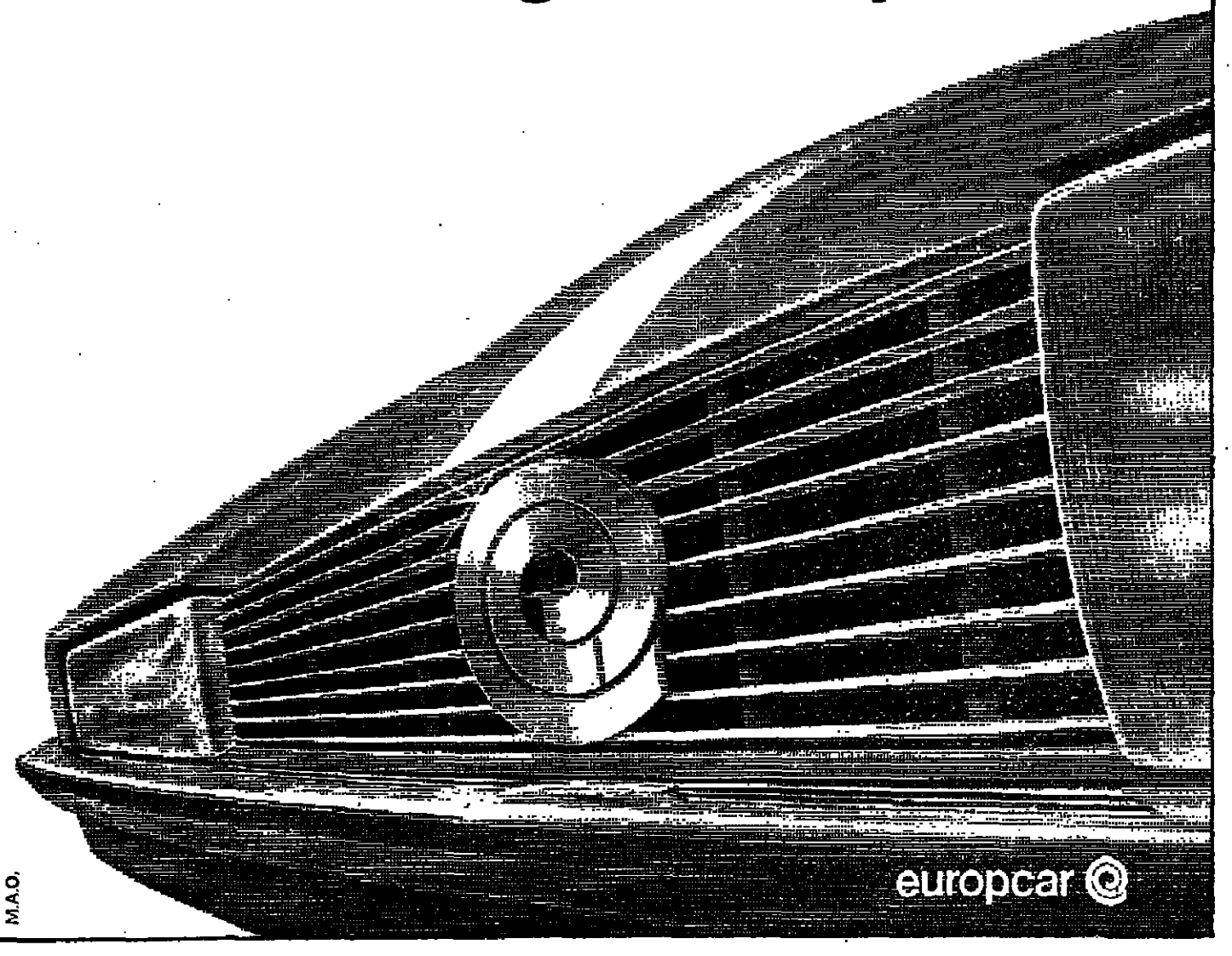
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Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?

## Introducing the Europcar.



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## Smugglers Finally Cut Off Credit

## Cambodian Reds Owe Traders In Thailand Nearly \$1 Million

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The Cambodian Communists owe nearly \$1 million to more than 200 traders and smugglers who operate out of this town on the Thai-Cambodian border and who have supplied the Cambodians with rice, salt, gasoline and other basic commodities for the last nine months.

Several weeks ago, faced with the accumulating bad debts, the traders turned off the credit. Now each morning, Vichai Saelao and his friend Niew, who are each owed nearly \$25,000 by the government, show up, sometimes with more than 100 of their fellow traders, at the rickety wooden bridge across the gully that marks the frontier.

They are hoping that Cambodian government officials also will show up at the frontier with stacks of crisp, new U.S. \$100 bills as they did on Jan. 4 to pay off 2 per cent of their debts in what is apparently the only hard currency they have and that the Thai traders will accept. "We trusted the Khmer Rouge," Mr. Vichai said of the Cambodians. He laughed humorlessly. "When we started the trading,

they paid us in cash. Then they said they would pay us the next day and they did. Then that became two days, then three, then a week. Usually they said, 'We will tell the truth, we will pay you, Communists never lie.' But where is our money?"

Mr. Vichai and his fellow traders were middlemen. Each morning for months they walked across the bridge into the Cambodian town of Poipet and worked until dark. First they assembled the small amounts of rice or salt in 200-sack lots, which were carried across the border behind the backs of the Thai customs and border patrol. Then they resold them on the spot to the Cambodians.

They bought the rice, for instance, at the equivalent of 265 cents a kilo and resold it to the Cambodians for 29 cents. So, for a 220-pound sack, they would make a profit of \$250. Mr. Vichai, a short, squat young man with a quick smile, thought that he could probably make more money in another business. But, he said, trade with Cambodia was the only trade he had known since he was a child.

## Louisiana for Concorde

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 25 (UPI).—Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards says France's Concorde supersonic jet is welcome to land at New Orleans for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Louisiana in May.

## KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

## NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDER No 24/75

Tenders will be accepted by the management of O.R.M.V.A.L. up to 12 noon on February 18th, 1976 (16 Safar, 1396), regarding the price of irrigation pipes, directional aerials, sprayers, sledges, flexible hoses and accessories for the irrigation network by a sprinkling system of the Drader district of the Loukkos periphery conforming to the standards of the Special Prescriptions' Book.

The files are available at:

Office Régional de Mise en Valeur du Loukkos, against payment of a crossed check of DH. 150.00 in the name of Monsieur l'Agent Comptable de l'ORMVAL, B.P. 48, at Ksar El Kébir.

## U.K. Anthem Is Restored In Australia

CANBERRA, Jan. 25 (AP).—The new conservative government here has announced decisions to restore "God Save the Queen" as an official Australian anthem and to once again recognize the British system of honors for Australian citizens.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said his government would recognize "God Save the Queen," "Advance Australia Fair," "Waltzing Matilda" and "Song of Australia" as equally acceptable anthems for national occasions.

When the Queen or her representative is present, "God Save the Queen" must be played.

The former Labor government under Gough Whitlam, to stress Australian nationalism and independence from Britain, made "Advance Australia Fair" the sole anthem.

dian side. But until recently, the authorities winked at the regulation. Shortly after the fall of Phnom Penh and the official closing of the border, the Cambodians began to show up at various points along the frontier with gold and silver, antique jewelry, pottery and temple objects.

"At first they had no idea how much they were worth," Mr. Samran said. "So they sold very cheap, and, of course, we were happy to buy them."

Later the prices went up. But since there was a heavy demand on the Bangkok market, they still fetched good prices.

The Cambodians were paid in Thai baht and later these baht were returned to the traders for the rice, salt and fuel that the Cambodians needed. But this quickly ran out as did the gold, silver and art.

One day, a high official from Phnom Penh showed up at the frontier with stacks of \$100 bills. For months this form of payment was repeated, Mr. Samran said. No one knew where these dollars came from, according to the Thai traders. Speculation among Western diplomats and intelligence officials in Bangkok ranges from the currency reserves stockpiled in the national bank before the fall of the Lon Nol government to stocks of wealthy Chinese merchants caught in Phnom Penh by the sudden end of the war.

The funds apparently began to dry up early in November. It was then that the Cambodians began to ask for credit—first a day or two, then a week and finally, no payments at all.

## Foreign Ships Mass to Fish Off U.S. Coast

## Adding to Pressures For 200-Mile Limit

By Donald Janson

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Jan. 25 (NYT).—The Soviet fishing fleet, along with other East European craft, has returned in force to the coast here, prompting new demands that Congress extend U.S. jurisdiction over waters from 12 miles off the coast to 200 miles.

From the air, foreign ships could be seen Friday, scattered throughout the expanse of cobalt blue waters, from north of here to Cape May.

Eight miles from shore, off Ocean City, the 100-foot trawler Kantar tied up alongside the Polish factory ship Pomorze to unload herring.

About 30 miles offshore, trawling for mackerel, were scores of Soviet ships, including processing factories up to 600 feet long and refrigerated transportation ships nearly as large that would take the filleted, frozen and packaged product back to Soviet ports.

## 'Can't Compete'

"Our own fishing industry can't compete with that," said John Brown of Ocean City, South Jersey regional director of the Emergency Committee to Conserve America's Marine Fisheries.

"We have small, family-owned operations, using 65-foot side trawlers," Mr. Brown said. "We go out and come back in the same day. They can stay out for months. There is no way in the world we can compete with those big ships."

"They are depleting the supplies. Haddock is practically an endangered species here already. Herring is declining rapidly. Cod is seriously jeopardized."

Mr. Brown's committee was formed five years ago by Atlantic coast commercial and sports fishermen to seek protection against foreign competition.

The domestic East Coast fishing industry has declined steadily in the wake of increased foreign fishing in the area, Mr. Brown said.

The House passed legislation in the fall calling for a 200-mile limit. A vote in the Senate is scheduled for Wednesday.

On Thursday, President Ford told interviewers he "probably" would sign such a law but he would have to have the effective date delayed until pending negotiations with other countries on a comprehensive law of the sea could be completed.



ALASKA ERUPTION—Mount St. Augustine, 180 miles south of Anchorage, spews steam, ash and smoke after erupting Friday on an uninhabited island.

## 38 Admonished by Pentagon For Visits to Northrop Lodge

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The Defense Department has announced that 38 present and former Pentagon officials, including 9 admirals and 17 Air Force generals, have been admonished for accepting entertainment at a Maryland hunting lodge maintained by Northrop Corp., a major defense contractor.

In official letters of admonition, the civilian and military officials were criticized for their "lack of judgment" and told that their acceptance of invitations to the Northrop Lodge was contrary to Defense Department regulations prohibiting acceptance of gratuities from defense contractors.

The announcement Friday said that among those admonished was Eric von Marbo, former deputy controller of the Defense Department and now special representative of the secretary of defense in Iran overseeing arms sales. Others included the

former inspectors-general of both the Navy and the Marine Corps, the former deputy inspector of the Air Force, the deputy chief of naval operations and the deputy chief of naval operations for air warfare.

In the military command, the primary responsibility of an inspector-general is to see that all regulations are complied with and to investigate any violation of regulations.

"Form of Chastisement" Defense officials described the admonition as "a form of chastisement" stopping short of an official reprimand.

The letters of admonition, signed by Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements Jr., Air Force Secretary Thomas Reed, the chief of naval operations, Adm. James Holloway 3d, and the Marine commandant, Gen. Louis Wilson, will not be placed in the personal records of the individuals, a Pentagon spokesman said.

Staff members of the congressional Joint Committee on Defense Production said a committee investigation had established that Northrop Corp. was not alone in entertaining defense officials at a hunting lodge. They said similar practices were followed by other defense contractors, such as Rockwell International, which has maintained a hunting lodge on Wye Island in Chesapeake Bay.

The committee, headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., will hold hearings early next month, with representatives of Northrop and Rockwell International scheduled to testify.

The committee investigation, according to staff members, also has established that congressmen and their aides also were guests at hunting lodges maintained by defense contractors.

"Since we're not the ethics committee, we can't go into that in the hearings," a Proxmire aide said.

The names of the 38 Pentagon officials who were guests at the Northrop lodge were first made public in October, when Northrop's activities were under investigation by the defense contract audit agency. Many of the military officers named have retired since they stay at the Northrop lodge in 1974 and earlier years.

## Iranian Pipeline Bursts

TEHRAN, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Iran-Soviet gas pipeline burst last week in the Zagros mountains, causing interruption in supplies to Russia, the Iranian gas company announced today.

## As States Weigh Controls

## Sex Experts in U.S. Pressing For Ethical Code in Research

By Jane E. Brody

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25 (NYT).—A proliferation of self-styled "sex therapists" and growing challenges to sex-related research prompted 32 experts from various disciplines to take the first steps here last week toward establishing ethical guidelines for research and therapy in human sexuality.

The two-day conference dealt with such tangled issues as: determining who is qualified to do sex therapy; protecting the privacy of patients and research subjects; dealing with doctors who have sexual intercourse with their patients; using trained prostitutes in sex therapy and conducting sex research in the face of increasing constraints on human experimentation.

"In both research and treatment of sexuality, we are concerned with respecting the dignity of man—advancing knowledge and helping people without impinging on the basic rights of individuals or offending people's values," said Dr. Robert Kolodny, an organizer of the conference.

Masters and Johnson Dr. Kolodny is assistant director of the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation, headed by Dr. William Masters and Virginia Johnson, the therapists who in the last decade have revolutionized the treatment of sexual problems.

The foundation sponsored the conference, which was partly supported by the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Dr. Masters estimated that 3,500 to 4,000 offices offer what they call sex therapy but probably fewer than 100 centers use professional techniques and properly trained professional therapists.

In no state are sex therapists licensed or in any way controlled, Dr. Masters said. He said, however, that seven states—including New York and California, where so-called sex therapists have multiplied rapidly—have requested guidance in establishing licensing requirements.

"Pseudo Sex Researchers" Dr. Helen Singer Kaplan, director of sex therapy at New York Hospital, said "pseudo sex researchers" and untrained therapists using experimental procedures were "taking advantage of people's vulnerability."

Dr. Masters said he had hoped a national organization would consider this and related issues. Because none had yet done so, he said, his foundation decided to take the first step to create an ethical framework for sex therapy and research. The conference was designed to "identify the issues," Dr. Masters said.

Confidentiality, or protection of the privacy of patients and research subjects, was seen as both a necessity and an obstacle to research.

Dr. Paul Gebhard, director of the Institute for Sex Research, established by Dr. Alfred Kinsey at Indiana University, said that, unlike the records of doctors, lawyers and clergymen, "the memory and the records of researchers are subject to subpoena."

Confidentiality Problems Dr. Richard Green, psychiatrist and sex researcher at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, said concern with confidentiality has interfered with follow-up studies of certain patients to learn the outcome of therapy, such as sex-change.

## S. Africa Church Cuts Dutch Ties

POTCHESTROOM, South Africa, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The largest of South Africa's three Dutch Reformed churches has decided to break a century-old link with its sister church in the Netherlands.

The Gereformeerde Kerk's National Synod here said Friday that it reached the decision because the two churches were no longer united in teaching, service and discipline. It said the differences included "heresies" in the Dutch church and the alleged influence of the World Council of Churches, which has given funds to black African nationalist movements.

operations, or the consequences of genetic conditions, such as abnormal chromosome pairs. He proposed that coded tries be established for patients so they could be identified while their identities remain known only to the research.

Ethical considerations said to stand in the way of potentially valuable research projects. Dr. John M. Hopling, a psychologist and sex researcher at Johns Hopkins University, said studies of drug therapy sex offenders were hampered by an ethical condemnation research on prisoners, he said, they may be subjected to forms of coercion to consent he studied.

Yet, he said, the best way to treat a sex offender is to be in jail.

Such a constraint represents a "misapplication of ethics," Money said, because it gets research subjects of their consent and prevents acquisition of knowledge could help future patients.

## Secret Deal On Island La To Pentagon

From Wire Dispatches

DENVER, Jan. 25.—Sen. Hart, D-Colo., said yesterday the Pentagon secretly fin the removal of the occupant Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean because Congress would not accept arrangement.

Sen. Hart said that a Congressional Office report states clearly a circumvented the congressional oversight on military spending.

The United States is but a naval communications station on the British island under approved by the Joint Chiefs Staff in 1962. But before structure got under way, Hart said, the Pentagon agreed pay Britain to relocate natives from the island.

Sen. Hart said that the report shows that the Pentagon derived from a \$14-million credit extended through waiver of the customary research and development charge that should have been added to British Polaris marine purchases then contract.

The Colorado senator said the Defense Department said the unusual financing arrangement was necessary because it lacked time to bring the matter before Congress.

## Plans in 1964

But Sen. Hart said, the report proves that the Pentagon had firm plans for the island in 1964 and asked Congress was denied permission for land acquisition in the fiscal budget. Then the Pentagon the secret arrangement with British, through the State Department, in 1965, Sen. Hart said.

"No doubt it is a great venience to the Pentagon I have to worry about the Garcians and it's even better buy base rights without knowledge of Congress. Such procedures, while they not be strictly illegal, can allowed to continue," Sen. said.

A peculiarity, Sen. Hart said, that the British have on submit bills to the Pentagon their supposed expenses but has never been a U.S. effort of these expenses. In fact, appearing on one British many of expenses do not a on others.

"Pentagon officials told that since the deposed Diego Garcia was supposed appear as a British operative United States seems oblig pay any bills the British pay without question," Sen. Hart said.

## Australia Pard For Illegal Ali

SYDNEY, Jan. 25 (AP).—Australian government has named a three-month amnest for an estimated 50,000 immigrants in Australia.

Under the plan, illegal migrants will have 90 days come forward, after which will be allowed to settle in Australia. Immigration Minister Michael Mac announced the plan to Australia Day celebrations. The amnesty follows the downward of the easy visa introduced by the previous government after it came to office three years ago. The government suspended the when it became apparent many illegal immigrants taking advantage of it and thing permanently.

## Nigeria Is Asking To Close Radio

LAGOS, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Nigeria has asked the U.S. State to close down its monitoring station in the town of Kaduna, a spokesman said yesterday. The station, built 13 years to monitor foreign broadcast has been attacked by the Nigerian press as a cover for spying operations by the G.

## "Some Losers but no Winners in 1976"

In its first issue of the new year, the Hudson Letter predicts that "a slow and uneven upturn in the world economy is due in 1976; but that:

- GNP growth in the United States "may be near or under 4%—not the widely forecast 5 to 7%,"
- although "the relatively slow recovery should keep world inflation from rekindling, inflation rates in the developed countries will remain "historically very high,"
- it is "unfortunate" that, with the exception of Britain and Italy, the major developed nations are emerging from the recession together for this will tend to aggravate pressures on commodity price movements,
- "forecast growth rates will have relatively little impact on the high unemployment rates this year"

In short, "some losers but no winners in 1976"

For details, as well as specific forecasts on Japan, France, Germany, Italy, the U.K., Canada and the United States, read the current issue of the Hudson Letter.

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## U.S. Pks Ended e in R Socialists Reds' Role

Brody  
European Parties  
Mass Unity Efforts

He proposed Jan. 25 (UPI)—Socialist parties from five Western European countries today convened a two-day conference to decide the extent that they should aid in the leftist search for

ethical means and Communist should be used in the leftist search for

secret  
in Islam  
o Pen

Such a conference, most of whose participants were private, was attended by representatives from the Communist parties of Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal. French Socialist party leader, Guy Mitterrand, was the main speaker.

Yet, he said, Mitterrand, who advocates a close alliance between Socialists and Communists, was not

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**AFE FOR SPUDS**—Charlie Maxwell, a keeper at the Perth Zoo in Australia, offers an orangutan a boiled potato, instead of the usual piece of bread, because of a strike by bakers. The keeper reported that all but the smallest apes liked the potatoes.

## Rumors Abound in Argentina On Lopez Rega's Whereabouts

By Joanne Omang

**BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 25 (WP).**—Where is Jose Lopez Rega? The mysterious former strongman of President Isabel Peron's regime has vanished in a fog of rumors, from his comfortable exile in Spain, just as his former allies seem to be regaining influence here in Argentina.

Mr. Lopez Rega, 59, is under indictment here for alleged embezzlement during the 2 years and 49 days he served as Mrs. Peron's minister of social welfare. Ousted from that post by a military-labor coalition in July, he has since been stripped even of a vaguely defined special ambassador's title with which he was allowed to leave the country.

Now, however, he has been added to find him for trial on a series of corruption charges.

The rumors of his whereabouts are as fanciful as the near-myths that veiled him while he was one of Argentina's most powerful figures. Mr. Lopez Rega claimed to have written a book on the meaning of life, with the Archangel Gabriel as co-author. The strongman's mysticism and concern with astrology at first amused and then alarmed Argentines as his influence grew.

It was rumored that he was ill with diabetes in a Spanish hospital. Somewhat recovered, according to news reports, he traveled in France and rested on the Spanish beaches at Malaga.

He was reported to be in constant contact with President Peron by telex and telephone lines from the Madrid mansion where the late President Juan Peron lived in exile from 1955 to 1973.

When a court date of Dec. 11 was set for Mr. Lopez Rega to appear and face charges of corruption in his former ministry, Buenos Aires buzzed with anticipation.

Instead, Mr. Lopez Rega's daughter, Norma Lastiri, showed up and told the judge her father was too ill with diabetes to appear.

One published report speculated that he had been packed into a large trunk in Montevideo during President Peron's visit there Dec. 10 and smuggled back into Argentina aboard the presidential plane. Another popular theory is that he shaved his head and returned to Argentina in August, disguised as a monk.

More fanciful versions held that Mr. Lopez Rega had been in a hospital in Spain not for diabetes but to undergo plastic surgery, and is now back in Argentina unrecognized. Living again in the presidential palace and advising Mrs. Peron as he did in the old days.

Patricio Kelly, a far-right publisher, reported last week that Mr. Lopez Rega had died after suffering a heart attack while being questioned at police headquarters in Madrid just before Christmas. But a Colombian journalist swore that he saw Mr. Lopez Rega leaving a hotel in Bogota about the same time, surrounded by bodyguards.

"We've asked our embassy in Madrid time and again to just go over and knock on the damned door and see if he's there, but they keep saying it's not that simple," a high-level Western diplomat said.

It said the inquiry found that the probable cause of the accident was a violent explosion.

The investigating committee had eliminated all other possible causes and was now concentrating on this particular aspect, which it is sure is the cause of the crash, the statement said.

In Kuwait, the newspaper Al-Sayassah said that U.S. experts had discovered that sabotage caused the crash. The newspaper said the U.S. investigators found that the crash was caused by a highly sophisticated bomb hidden in the flight cabin which exploded without warning.

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## Pinhas Lavon, Israeli Ex-Aide, Figured in 1954 Spy Scandal

**TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (UPI).**—Pinhas Lavon, 71, a former defense minister blamed for a 1954 spy scandal that led to the resignation of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion in 1961, died yesterday after a prolonged illness, the family announced.

The case involved 11 Egyptian Jews who were ordered to place time bombs in movie theaters and the offices of the U.S. Information Service in Cairo and Alexandria in order to worsen U.S.-Egyptian relations.

The bomb attack was unsuccessful, and eight members of the group were arrested. Two were executed after a trial by an Egyptian military court.

Six members of the ring drew heavy jail terms and the three others were tried in absentia.

Mr. Lavon, a native of Poland and twice secretary-general of the Israeli Labor Federation, was forced to resign as defense minister in 1954 after an inquiry commission would not vindicate him of the charge that he had prior knowledge of the operation.

It was Mr. Lavon's insistence that Mr. Ben-Gurion clear him on the basis of fresh information that revived the Lavon affair in 1960.

A seven-member ministerial committee, appointed by Mr. Ben-Gurion, ruled that Mr. Lavon did not order the sabotage attacks.

**Gen. Emil Bodnarski**  
**VIENNA, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—Gen. Emil Bodnarski, 71, a key figure in Romania's Communist

## Obituaries

party for more than 30 years, died yesterday, the official Agence France Presse news agency reported from Bucharest.

Gen. Bodnarski, one of Romania's most powerful leaders, was credited with a major role in organizing the Soviet-backed Communist seizure of power after World War II.

The general, a veteran member of the party's inner circle and a close colleague of President Nicolae Ceausescu, was forced by failing health to give up official duties several months ago.

After the Communist take-over, Gen. Bodnarski became a member of the party Politburo and the defense minister, the first of a series of senior party and government positions.

**Milton Reynolds**  
**LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (UPI).**—Milton Reynolds, 84, inventor of the ball-point pen, died at his home in Mexico City early Friday, his son said here.

Mr. Reynolds had lived in Mexico City since his retirement. He was born in Albert Lea, Minn., in 1892. Mr. Reynolds' ball-point pen was an immediate success in 1945.

He also was one of the first U.S. businessmen to use a private plane in commerce during the 1930s. In 1947, with Bill Odom, he set an around-the-world speed record of 78 hours and 55 minutes in a Douglas B-26.

**Edgar Leslie**  
**NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP).**—Popular song composer Edgar



Pinhas Lavon

Leslie, 90, who wrote "Moon Over Miami" and other hits, died at a hospital here on Thursday.

Mr. Leslie began his career as a parodist and writer for comedians. His songs included "Get Out and Get Under," "Oh What a Pal Was I," "Rose of the Rio Grande," and "Among My Souvenirs."

**Ana Maria Alba**  
**BEVERLY HILLS, Jan. 25 (UPI).**—Ana Maria Alba, 46, an Argentine actress who marketed cosmetics under the label "Fabiola," died Friday at UCLA Medical Center.

Mrs. Alba, whose real name was Ana Maria Lynch, was best known for her roles in "The Caretakers" and "All the Young Men." In 1958, she won the best actress award at the Venice Film Festival.

## After Wilson, Hallgrimsson Confer

## British, Iceland Experts Seek Basis for a 'Cod War' Accord

**LONDON, Jan. 25 (UPI).**—The leaders of the British and Icelandic governments ordered officials and experts today to seek a basis for a new fisheries agreement to end the "cod war" between the two NATO allies.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Icelandic Premier Geir Hallgrimsson met for seven hours yesterday at Chequers, Mr. Wilson's official country residence, in an effort to end the dispute.

They scheduled another meeting for tomorrow morning at Mr. Wilson's Downing Street office in London.

Meanwhile, they ordered officials, legal experts and scientists from the two countries to work today on technical problems involved in a possible settlement.

Neither delegation gave an indication of how the talks were going.

But diplomatic sources said the fact the officials were working on the problems indicated both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hallgrimsson saw some hope of breaking the deadlock over fishery rights and setting new quotas on catches.

Iceland has claimed there is a critical need to conserve fishing stocks off its coast and that its national livelihood, based on fish exports, is at stake.

Britain argues that a reduced quota for its trawlers off Iceland would put 10,000 jobs in danger.

The "cod war" is the third such dispute between the two countries. It erupted in November, a month after Iceland unilaterally imposed a 200-mile fishing limit.

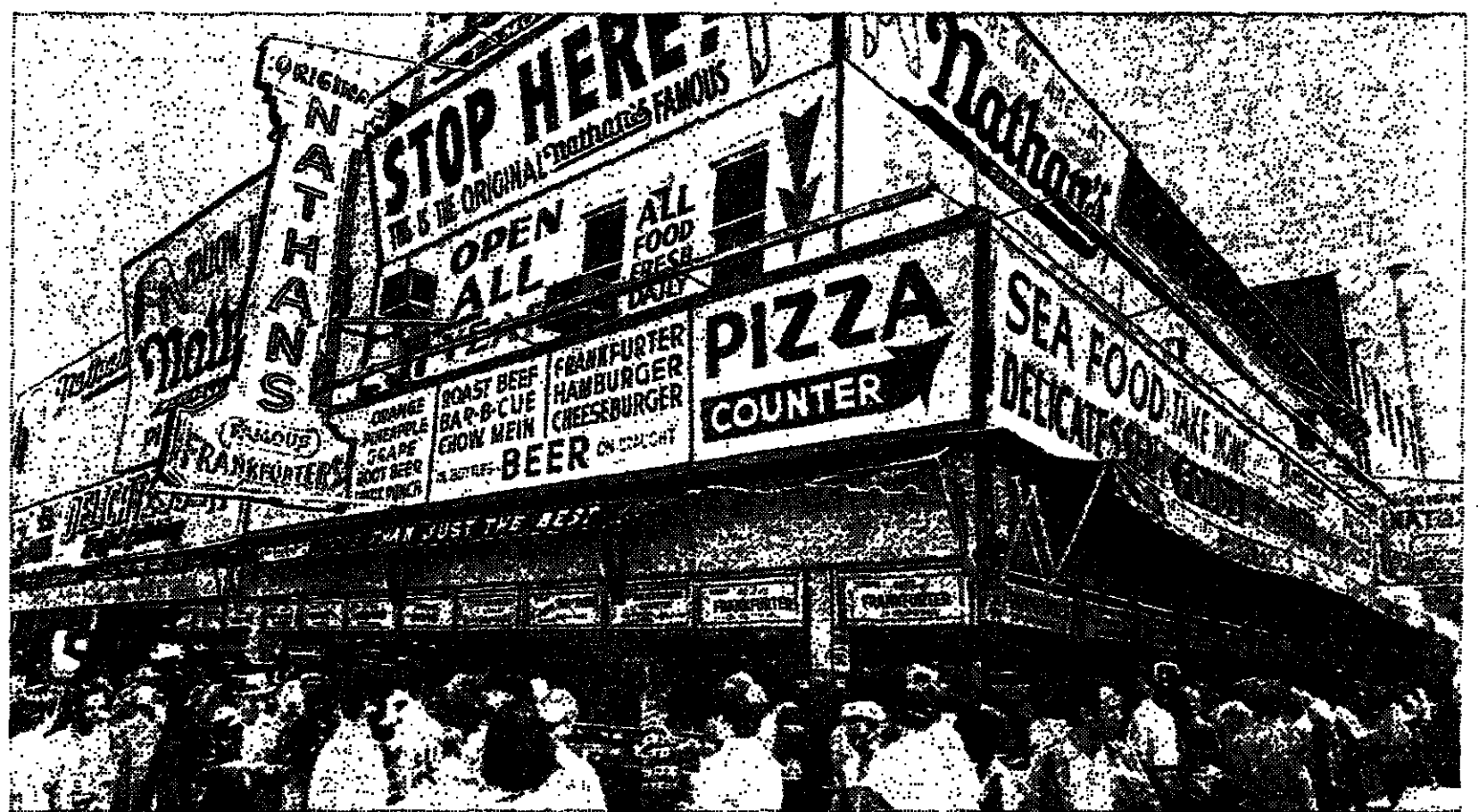
When British trawlers continued fishing in the 200-mile zone, the Icelandic government sent gunboats to harass them and cut their trawl lines.

Britain retaliated by sending warships to protect the trawlers. Iceland then threatened to break diplomatic relations and pull out of NATO.

Under a 1973 agreement, Britain had been allowed to take 130,000 tons of cod in Icelandic waters annually. Britain had offered to cut this to 110,000, but Iceland countered with a 65,000-ton offer.

British sources said the experts were seeking agreement on three problems—the risk to fish stocks in Icelandic waters, new quotas for Icelandic and British trawlers in the disputed area and the legal aspect of Iceland's 200-mile limit.

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## Polish Primate Attacks Proposal On State Atheism

**WARSAW, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—Poland's strongly entrenched Roman Catholic Church today condemned enforced atheism in the first public criticism here of Communist proposals to amend the 1952 Constitution.

The amendments, which were attacked by intellectuals here as well as churchmen, would convert Poland from a people's democracy into a socialist state and consolidate the Communist party's role in Poland.

Speaking to a large congregation in Warsaw's Holy Cross Church today, Stefan Cardinal Wysnyski, Catholic primate of Poland, said: "The state cannot enforce atheism. People must not be assessed on their religion."

The cardinal picked out an amendment declaring that Polish citizens' rights were inseparably connected with fulfillment of duties to the fatherland.

"This formula is dangerous and perhaps it will be dropped," he said. "The state should safeguard the rights of citizens. A citizen never loses his rights even if he does not fulfill his duties toward the state."

**3 Die in Japanese Storm**  
**TOKYO, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—Three persons have been killed in heavy snowstorms which swept Japan's central island, Honshu, halting train services and blocking road traffic.

## Blast Suspected In Airliner Crash In Saudi Arabia

**BEIRUT, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—An explosion may have caused the crash of a Middle East Airlines Boeing 720 in a remote part of Saudi Arabia New Year's Day killing all 83 persons aboard, MEA said in a statement here tonight.

It said the inquiry found that the probable cause of the accident was a violent explosion.

The investigating committee had eliminated all other possible causes and was now concentrating on this particular aspect, which it is sure is the cause of the crash, the statement said.

In Kuwait, the newspaper Al-Sayassah said that U.S. experts had discovered that sabotage caused the crash. The newspaper said the U.S. investigators found that the crash was caused by a highly sophisticated bomb hidden in the flight cabin which exploded without warning.

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## PEC Ministers Meeting in Paris

**PARIS, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—Ministers of the 13 nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting in Paris today, are expected to discuss a proposal for a new oil price mechanism.

The meeting is the first since the OPEC finance ministers' meeting in London last month, which was held in the wake of the oil price shock.

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# Campaign Pressures Put U.S. Backers of Détente on the Defensive

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Almost a month into this election year, the policy of détente with the Soviet Union is shaky, and its backers are on the defensive.

Arrayed against the policy is a formidable list of politicians, intellectuals, labor leaders and top military men. Some presidential candidates in both parties—Ronald Reagan, George Wallace and Henry Jackson—are seeking to make détente a campaign issue.

Their attacks are given force by Soviet involvement in Angola, Portugal and the Middle East, by allegations of Soviet cheating on nuclear arms parts and by incidents like President Ford's refusal to meet with Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet writer and Nobel laureate.

The attacks have forced Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—who visited Moscow last week—to abandon the upbeat rhetoric on détente that characterized the Nixon years. Instead of "a generation of peace," he speaks of "no alternative to détente" in the nuclear age and warns Moscow in language that sounds much like that of his critics.

Even so, interviews with dozens of members of Congress and officials, plus the results of public-opinion surveys, indicate that there is broad support for détente among the U.S. people. The interviews and polls show, however, that the support is shallow, accompanied by deep suspicion of Moscow's motives and widespread sentiment that the Russians have had the better of the deal.

## Americans Confused

Above all, it appears that Americans are confused about détente. The word détente—it means relaxation of tensions—has become equated with peace but the public finds that difficulties with Moscow seem to persist. Virtually all leaders have continued to pay lip service to détente, yet many have gone on to condemn its results and effects.

What are the roots of détente? Why did the United States and the Soviet Union want it? How have they practiced it? What have the benefits and disadvantages been? What of the future?

From President Dwight Eisenhower's "spirit of Camp David" through President John Kennedy's call for a relaxation of

tensions, which led to the limited treaty on a nuclear test ban, to President Lyndon Johnson's proposal for "reconciliation with the East," which produced the treaty against nuclear proliferation and the first talks on a limitation of nuclear arms, episodic efforts have been made toward détente. Even at the height of the cold war, such efforts proved highly popular. During the same period, Soviet leaders were calling for peaceful coexistence.

## Basic Principles

The basic principles of the new relationship were elaborated amid much fanfare by former president Richard Nixon and the Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev in May, 1972. Both sides pledged to prevent "the development of situations capable of causing a dangerous exacerbation of these relations," to achieve "unilateral advantage" and "to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions."

A ranking State Department official explained, "The basic difference between this and peaceful coexistence is that coexistence was passive and détente is a policy of actively trying to involve the Russians in a continuing series of agreements."

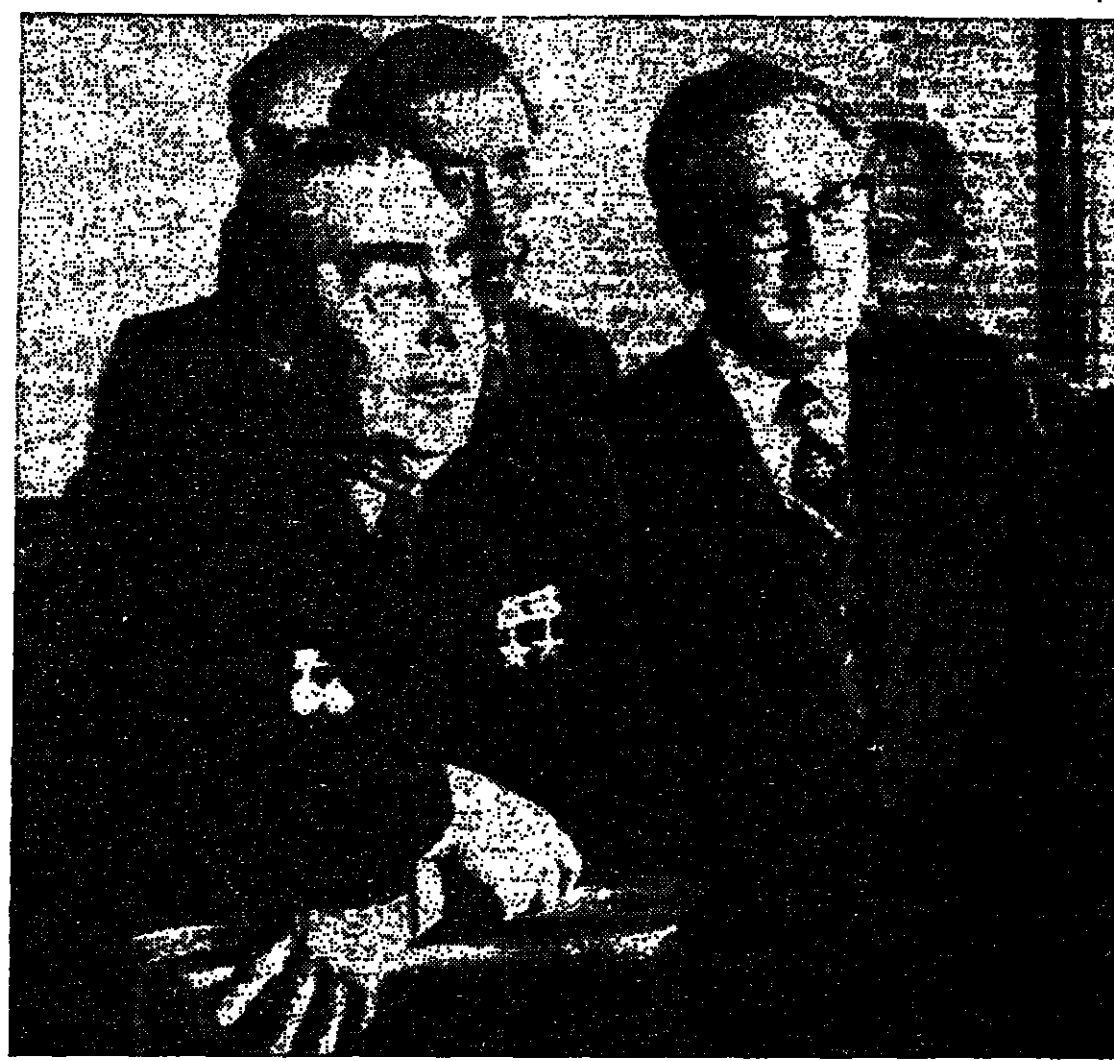
The change was marked by two elements: both sides toned down the ideological rhetoric of confrontation. Each began to portray the other in less simplistic ways, not just as monoliths. Soviet officials spoke of "realistic" leaders in Washington battling with old cold warriors, and administration officials talked of doves struggling with hawks in Moscow.

Each found a rationale for dealing with the other, for though it is rarely excusable to bargain with the devil, it is always permissible to negotiate with an adversary.

## Series of Accords

The upshot was a seemingly endless fountain of agreements on nuclear arms, cultural and scientific exchanges, and trade, among others. There followed an ever-rising level of expectations in the United States of fundamental change in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, by all accounts, have said that



DETENTE?—Leonid Brezhnev and Henry Kissinger at start of talks in Moscow last week.

détente is good politics and good policy.

Even Mr. Kissinger acknowledges privately that Mr. Nixon oversold détente as "a structure of peace," but the secretary has difficulty recalling his own role in the selling process. "Nixon was running for re-election—I wasn't," he has been heard to remark.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., feels that the country is still ready for détente. "The people are more sophisticated about foreign policy and more relaxed about the Russians. I'm for détente without illusions, and so are the people. They have sense. They know that international tensions rise in the Pentagon and among its friends every year at budget time." The House minority leader, Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., also

believes that the time was ripe—and still is, to a lesser extent—but for different reasons. "Americans sincerely desire peace, don't trust the Russians and don't want to be left alone," he explained. "The middle class and the poor want to get away from heavy tax burdens, and the only way to do this is by cutting military spending." Much of the support for détente has been based on "wishful thinking," in his view.

## No Alternative

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, according to their aides, saw no alternative to dealing with the Soviet Union, because it had become a world power that had to be reckoned with. As a Kissinger aide explained, "For 35 years we were containing a nation that

really didn't have the power to threaten us around the world and then around 1970, when Russia became a real world threat, the irony was that Vietnam had sapped our will to continue containing them."

The only clear public explanation of this view was made some months ago by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, counselor of the State Department. "The Soviet Union is only just beginning its truly imperial phase. Its military forces have acquired intercontinental reach only fairly recently. Its capacity to influence events in remote areas is of relatively recent standing. And it is only just acquiring the habit of defining its interests on a global rather than a solely continental basis."

In the view of Mr. Kissinger and his experts, what the Rus-

sians wanted from détente was recognition of their status as an equal—to be seen at the top of the mountain with the United States.

## Desire for Credits

At the same time, the Soviet leaders did not try to conceal their desire for help with their economy by obtaining the benefits of Western technology and export credits.

As discerned by former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, among many, the Russians were not simply desirous of economic help and seeking to play big-power diplomacy. To him they were using détente mainly "to undermine Western democracy and impose their system upon the world." In this view, détente was a tactic to get the United States to lower its guard.

Whatever the Soviet ambitions regarding détente, the strategy evolved by former President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger was to transform them into a foundation for restraint. As explained by State Department officials, the idea was to use a wide variety of formal agreements to create a web of incentives and penalties.

This central relationship was supposed to act as a restraint on Soviet adventures in peripheral areas. When Moscow involved itself in the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war and in Portugal, Mr. Kissinger warned of the effects on détente. Recently he said that "there is no question that our overall relationship will suffer if we do not find an adequate solution to the Angolan problem."

## Angola and SALT

The implication was: No Soviet move to settle Angola, then less chance that the Russians will receive the grain they so badly need and perhaps less chance of a new nuclear arms pact.

The critics maintain that by bolstering the Soviet economy through credits and technology, détente strengthens Soviet military might. They assert that Mr. Kissinger, by urging Mr. Ford not to see Mr. Solzhenitsyn for fear of offending Soviet leaders, gives tacit approval to their repressive internal policies. The critics note that Mr. Kissinger has not been using the Soviet Union's need for grain and credits to pry concessions and restraint from it.

The dispute boils down to this: critics of Mr. Kissinger maintain that he has been trading tangible benefits for mere window dress-

ing and that he could have won real concessions. He retorts that Soviet behavior would have been much more aggressive and that to have pressed for more concessions would have meant no agreements at all.

It appears that critics and supporters of détente alike make essentially unprovable claims. It cannot be demonstrated that more pressure would have produced more concessions. It cannot be demonstrated that Soviet actions would have been bolder than they were without détente.

## The Alternative

Almost equally hard to sort out is whether détente has reduced confrontation and tensions. Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski, a leading critic of Mr. Kissinger, contends, "The alternative to détente is not war but a variety of intermediate positions. When there was no détente, there was no war either."

He notes that there has been much more direct Soviet testing of U.S. will since 1970 than there was in the eight years after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. He cites the nascent Soviet submarine base in Cienfuegos, Cuba, troubles over Berlin and the Jordanian-Syrian battle in 1970, India-Bangladesh in 1971, the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam in 1972, the Middle East war in 1973 and current tensions over Portugal and Angola.

Détente seems to be a mixed blessing to many in the Soviet Union as well. Experts on Soviet affairs point to frequent expressions of concern by the Russians over détente as a way to introduce Western influences into Soviet society. In the view of the experts, credits, technology and technicians could tend to weaken Communist-party control.

## Soviet Worry

There appear to be strong elements that are worried that détente will erode their power, just as powerful elements in U.S. society view it as a Soviet tactic to lull the United States into defenselessness.

As a result of the pressures, the leaders in both countries have hardened their rhetoric and their bargaining positions. In the opinion of most of those interviewed, attitudes toward détente can go either way.

The basic support is there in the United States. The Louis Harris poll reports, "The public wants the kind of leadership which is committed to easing tensions between ourselves

and the Communist superpower. That is why Secretary of State Kissinger receives continuing marks for his efforts from people."

In the opinion of another star, Daniel Yankelovich, "I favor cooperation with the U.S. in the interests of the world peace, but the public believes that if we drop our guard a little bit, the Soviet is all ready to 'put one over us.'"

All those interviewed in connection with this article said that support for détente has become as irreversible as Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev hoped to make it. Most believed that détente would be easy to maintain. Rhodes and Sen. Humphrey believe that it would take a short of flat proof of cheating or another condition like the Cuban missile.

## If SALT Fails

In Rep. Rhodes's judgment backing for détente is enough to withstand failure to reach a new second strategic arms "treaty." Failure to reach the whole fabric of détente, he said, "but it would lead to a return to cold-war confrontation."

Many of those interviewed would put Angola in the category.

The politics of détente is pelling the Ford administration to drive harder bargains with Moscow and Congress to apply more exacting standards whatever accords will be reached. "But if Henry comes back from Moscow with a solid SALT agreement, and is prepared to sign it," Sen. Humphrey said, "I'll support him. There are problems for such a treaty. It will pass. Most share judgment."

A well-placed Republican Congressman explained, "The Soviets never liked the Kissinger was conducting it, but as long as Nixon was in, they figured Henry would be able to give away the st. the Communists. But Ford never felt he could 'Henry.'"

Rhodes voiced the concern that his colleagues had. Rep. Rhodes—"If the keep playing games, support détente will erode." Sen. Humphrey—"The burden on now is mostly up to the Rus-

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## 'Fingering CIA' From a Basement Office

By Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON (WP)—For nearly three years, a group of young men and women has been laboring in obscurity, putting out a magazine from a basement office here whose aim is to convince the U.S. public that the CIA is evil.

Now this group, which calls itself the Fifth Estate, is reaching audiences as never before because, ironically, the CIA has so bitterly denounced it. "It looks like the CIA has made us famous," said Fifth Estate member Winslow Peck, more with incredulity than pride. "Instead of us fingering them, the CIA has fingered us."

Peck and his colleagues, a collection of a half-dozen former anti-war activists and university dropouts in their 20s, have been catapulted into public attention because the CIA has claimed the group is responsible, at least indirectly, for the assassination of CIA station chief Richard Welch in Greece Dec. 23.

The CIA has charged that by naming Mr. Welch as a CIA operative in their magazine, Counterspy, the Fifth Estate contributed to his death.

## To Burst the Bubble

"Basically, we're out to burst the bubble on James Bond," said Tim Butz, one of the leaders of the group.

So what their organization is trying to do, Mr. Butz said, is provide hitherto unknown information about U.S. national security agencies and the criminal justice system in general and about the CIA in particular. There is no law in the United States against revealing the identity of secret federal agents.

Fifth Estate was launched by author Norman Mailer, who envisaged forming "something equivalent to [Ralph] Nader's raiders." An ombudsman composed of literary, scholarly and detective minds... to avert the country's slide into totalitarianism.

Mr. Peck, Mr. Butz and others involved in various anti-war efforts in Washington, had the same idea and they merged into the Fifth Estate, with Mr. Mailer supplying the financing.

Counterspy has a circulation of about 3,000.

Mr. Butz, Mr. Peck and five other "co-editors" put out Counterspy. They operate on a \$20,000-a-year budget financed through subscriptions and donations.

They volunteer their time for the Fifth Estate, Mr. Butz said, and survive by working part-time in such jobs as bartending and free-lance research.

Mr. Butz, 28, served in the Air Force in Vietnam in 1968 and subsequently entered Kent State University in Ohio as a journalism

student. It was there, he said, that he became active in the anti-war movement.

Douglas Porter, 25, a journalism school dropout, wrote stories about San Diego financier Arnold Smith, an alternative paper there long before Smith was indicted.

Margaret Van Houten, 28, who worked her way through the State University of New York at Buffalo as a sociology major, then became enraged over the prison uprising at Attica, found her way to Washington and now heads a prison reform study group for the Fifth Estate.

## Fear Reprisals

They function as co-editors of the magazine, drawing editorial contributions from 220 "associates" scattered around the country. Because these co-editors fear reprisals and because they operate on a shoestring budget, they move around with no fixed address, working out of a post office box number, taking phone calls at various offices of groups friendly to them.

The group works with an advisory board of former government employees and libertarians, including such new left activists as David Dellinger and William Kunstler, compiling research and making appearances when they can.

Mr. Butz and Miss Gorden said that the first head of Richard Welch's death on the night of Dec. 23 when a New York Times reporter called them.

Mr. Butz said that his organization sees the CIA attack on them as an attempt to use the Fifth Estate as a "whipping boy" for critics of the CIA in general in this time of increasing scrutiny of the agency. "It's a lot more convenient to pick on us than the Senate Intelligence Committee," Mr. Butz said.

David Allen Phillips, head of the Association of Retired Intel-

ligence Officers and a self-defender of the CIA, has not uttered a word against the Fifth Estate in television debates.

Congress, Mr. Phillips is expressing "honest concern" the CIA but Counterspy is "irresponsible," drawing information from suspect sources.

Such irresponsibility, Mr. Phillips said, "is a danger to the people of this country."

Fifth Estate members the veracity of their article claim that congressional mittens investigating the CIA the Fifth Estate as a source.

"They're a darn good team," the information is accurate without exception an administrative aide for congressman on the intel committee.

The Fifth Estate has not interviews and does not to expand its operation. aftermath of the Welch assassination.

"We are not taking any sure in this tragic event," Mr. Peck. "And we are not taking credit for it either," Miss Gorden.

Fifth Estate will continue publish names of CIA agents, Mr. Butz said, "because it's the American people to know they are and hold them liable for their actions."

Meanwhile, members of group said that they will or whether to withhold names CIA agents when they have been printed in local in the countries where they

rangements are self-defence. The new breed of self-defence NATO armies understand it, especially in the Warsaw man Army. There has been threat, he said.

Gen. Haig said the new of soldiers are "not anti-ends man. These people have I through" the anti-establishment period, he said. "They really have a stake in the West."

Gen. Haig said last year time of "major breakthrough strengthening the NATO alliance which was forged in 1949, the replacement of support forces with combat contribution of the air power NATO nations to an unprecedented degree and giving armies more punch with weapons."

Another improvement in try to make this year, Gen. said, is a better exchange of intelligence information a member NATO nations.

## Haig Sees New Support for NATO







## The Problem of Spain

Secretary of State Kissinger has returned to Washington from Moscow with some rather nebulous progress to report on strategic arms limitation, but no apparent help from the Soviet Union to compose matters in Angola, to face a situation in which Syria and the Palestinians are riding high on distracted Lebanon. These do not make for a particularly warm welcome for the hard-working Mr. Kissinger. Nor is it certain that his most specific trophy from the journey, the treaty with Spain, will improve that welcome much.

The treaty is chiefly concerned with those U.S. bases which had previously been maintained under executive agreements. For those the United States is to pay \$1.23 billion in grants and credits. It will also withdraw all nuclear-armed submarines from the bases, and promise to store no nuclear weapons in Spain. And, what is implied in the treaty, according to Mr. Kissinger, although not stated, is a "moral" commitment to defend Spain against outside aggression; at least the treaty "reflects" the importance the United States attaches to Spain.

This, in light of current U.S. sensitivity toward foreign obligations involving the potential use of force, may well be a factor in Senate discussions of treaty ratification. The problem is compounded by the fact that no one can be quite sure, now, what kind of Spain is being given this support. Mr. Kissinger speaks with high hopes of Spanish political evolution "to link Spain with the human and political values on which the West has relied." That evolution is possible;

there are signs of it under King Juan Carlos, and it may eventually bring Spain into NATO. But there are still legitimate doubts whether Spain will evolve peacefully toward that end, come to a standstill, or even dissolve into the kind of struggle that is still going on in Portugal.

This would seem to have been a good argument for delay in the negotiations over the bases. But the United States was confronted by the fact that the old agreement had expired last September and could not have been kept alive indefinitely. Moreover—and this is a matter which concerns all of NATO—the southern flank of Europe is in considerable disorder, all along the Mediterranean. To add another strategic weak point at the entrance to the sea would compound the threat.

Therefore, despite Spanish political uncertainties, the United States had little choice but to conclude the treaty, and it should receive support from NATO, because of both the need for Spain in Europe and the prospect of a more compatible form of government there. Western Europe has managed to live fairly comfortably with Franco's Spain since 1945; it now has good reason to encourage closer ties. And the U.S. interest is very similar to that of its NATO allies—as the Senate should acknowledge when it takes up the ratification of the treaty. For its part, Spain should accept the fact that loneliness is very uncomfortable in today's world, especially a loneliness imposed by blind adherence to Franco's ultimately self-destructive legacy.

## Nuclear Spread...

"I'm glad I'm not a young man and I'm sorry for my grandchildren," the first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission said last week in commenting on the rapid and "terrifying" spread of nuclear explosives around the globe. To avoid "impending disaster," David Lilienthal called for an immediate, unilateral American embargo on exports of nuclear reactors, technology and fissionable materials until effective international controls are achieved to impede proliferation of atomic weapons.

It is a dramatic, even shocking proposal that would repudiate, even if temporarily, American commitments to supply dozens of countries with the fuel on which their nuclear reactors depend, fuel that cannot be replaced now from other sources. It is the failure of lesser measures to bring about responsible policies, particularly by such

nuclear supplier countries as West Germany and France, that makes this proposal worthy of consideration.

The nuclear power reactors and other technology that West Germany, France and other non-Communist nuclear supplier nations are selling abroad were originally obtained in large part from the United States and commitments were made to their use exclusively for peaceful purposes. The re-export of this technology for commercial gain now threatens to divert the Atoms for Peace program into atoms for war. In that sense, the re-export of U.S. technology without effective safeguards against its use to make nuclear weapons violates the spirit of the bilateral Atoms for Peace agreements—and the nuclear nonproliferation treaty—even if the agreements failed to lay down precise re-export conditions.

## ...Threat and Reaction

The chief danger is not in the sale of giant billion-dollar nuclear power reactors to produce electricity; weapons-grade fissionable material is never present in most of these reactors. It lies in the German-Brazilian and French-Korean sales of pilot reprocessing plants to extract weapons-grade plutonium from spent reactor fuel rods.

The United States for 30 years has refused to export plutonium reprocessing plants, which have no commercial use at present. But France has now sold one to South Korea and is negotiating with Pakistan. West Germany's deal with Brazil promises technology for uranium enrichment that ultimately might provide a second way to make nuclear explosives.

These developments, following on the heels of India's diversion of Canadian-supplied "peaceful atoms" to make and explode a nuclear device, have stimulated several congressional initiatives including an export control bill and legislation to bar export-import bank credits for nuclear sales to countries that have not adhered to the non-proliferation treaty. A resolution passed by

the Senate calls on President Ford to make a summit level approach to the leaders of West Germany, France and other nuclear supplier nations to halt the sale of technology for atomic explosives. And resolutions introduced in both House and Senate call most importantly for internationalization of uranium enrichment facilities.

Congressional concern has helped to stimulate administration proposals for multinational nuclear fuel centers, and the negotiation of a seven-nation nuclear suppliers agreement to tighten up safeguards. There now are indications that both France and West Germany are having second thoughts about their policies.

However, unless the administration can quickly obtain the agreement of the other main supplier nations to halt the spread of national plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment capabilities—and to move toward internationalization of nuclear fuel facilities—congressional enactment of the Lilienthal embargo may be the only practical alternative left.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The 'Intolerance' of Vatican Critics

Many of the comments [in reply to the Vatican statement on sexual morality] express a degree of intolerance which can only astonish us.

The observation comes spontaneously that the church does not impose its doctrine on anyone and that therefore those who do not share its teaching have no grounds to feel attacked or insulted in any way—unless a certain voice of conscience, which cannot be suppressed, is what disturbs the assurance of these writers.

If that is so, someone rightly wrote that he could not understand the position of those who want to make a revolution with

police approval or live sexual freedom with the blessing of the church.

—From *L'Observateur Romane* (The Vatican).

### Robeson's Role

For all his combination of talent and dignity, [Paul Robeson] was a black performer who had to win success on white terms, since in the early twenties a black artist's success could be measured only against the reactions of white audiences. Times have changed: The acclaim won by black artists is no longer of that faintly patronizing kind. Robeson played no small part in changing them.

—From *The Sunday Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 28, 1901

VIENNA.—The news has reached Vienna from the Vatican that fresh thefts have been discovered there, which have caused the Pope very much pain. The more so as this time a number of art treasures of great value have been made away with. The papal police force carries on its investigations without any help from the Italian police, and is keeping the incident a secret from the general public.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 28, 1926

NEW YORK.—A decision of far-reaching consequence to marital relations in New York state was handed down by the State Court of Appeals today in the ruling that a wife forfeits the right to receive support from her husband when she refuses to live in marital relations with him. The decision means, in practice, that a wife in name only is now deprived of her rights in a New York court of law.



'He's Our Most Valuable Agent... Nobody Can Pronounce His Name!'

## The KGB's Disinformation Game

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—All rival intelligence services practice private propaganda wars against each other. These feature smear campaigns, efforts to discredit each other's agents, blackmail, traps designed to have opponents declared persona non grata in foreign countries, etcetera.

The branch of the Soviet Union's KGB which handles such affairs is called the Disinformation Department or simply Department D. It is an imaginative and efficient body and its importance is growing. Only recently its roster has been approximately doubled and placed under the command of a full general.

In 1968 Department D arranged publication of a book in East Berlin called "Who's Who in the CIA" and subtitled "a biographical reference work on 3,000 officers of the civil and military branches of the secret services of the U.S.A. in 120 countries." A foreword explained: "Never in the

history of the U.S.A. has the influence of its intelligence system on home and foreign policy been as great as it is today," a contention now echoed by many facets of non-Communist U.S. opinion.

### Sloppy Job

This book was a sloppy job. Its alphabetical listings included innocent people who had nothing to do with the CIA or its predecessor, the OSS. It also failed to name persons then believed to hold important jobs in the U.S. intelligence community.

Its publication was largely ignored in the West but it was audaciously distributed in the Third World. Department D had it called to the attention of almost every Afro-Asian chief of government. The impact was extensive and stirred considerable suspicion of the United States.

Together with a stable roll of genuine CIA employees—such as

the unfortunate Richard Welch, recently murdered in Athens—the book listed as "agents" the following: Lyndon Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, Cyrus Vance, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, James Ellian, Dean Rusk, George Meany, Robert McNamara, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Bill Moyers, Lawrence Eagleburger and Clark Clifford.

The presence of some of these names on the list was not as funny as it then seemed. When unfair suspicions were ignited, it disadvantaged U.S. relationships abroad. It also hampered CIA operations in some Third World areas.

In 1968, the CIA was widely respected but the twinned traumas of Vietnam and Watergate largely blemished this image. The CIA was shown to have distorted facts in brutal operations. It was also shown to have violated its charter in Watergate. These disclosures shook the

CIA itself and undermined public respect for it. The atmosphere consequently developed presented Department D with what is called a "target of opportunity" at a moment when the CIA was weakened by lame duck leadership. A curious state of information concerning CIA operations was published in Greek, French, English, Italian, Spanish and Dutch papers and magazines.

Some of this clearly derived from American muck-raking publications, some from the East Berlin "Who's Who," some from shrewd scrutiny of diplomatic lists showing which Americans held diplomatic passports, and some from KGB plans. Names tabulated were often accompanied by addresses and telephone numbers in order to encourage harassment. The purpose was clearly to discredit the CIA and to destroy its agents' cover.

### Morale Eroded

Undeniably this further eroded agency morale—a morale already undermined by the sudden fall from public esteem. Anonymous telephone calls in Europe warned: "You daddy's next" or "You come after Welch." Children were bewildered and embarrassed; wives started to ask husbands if they shouldn't change careers.

This is exactly what Department D has hoped for. To destroy the reputation of the CIA inside the United States, to strip it of cover abroad and to impair its own morale can be assumed to be the KGB's goal with respect to its best-known adversary.

And that this should be abetted by an upright body of citizens in the United States and other democracies, properly outraged at the CIA's widely publicized mistakes, something the disinformation experts could hardly have imagined. Such would public indignation is unfamiliar to KGB officials.

Department D wants to wreck the CIA for the following reasons, carefully listed in the East Berlin "Who's Who": (1) It is "the largest and most influential intelligence service in the imperialist world." (2) "Following a NATO Council decree of December, 1956, the intelligence service of the U.S.A. is the directive body for all intelligence services of the NATO pact countries." And (3) "The intelligence service of the U.S.A. has always been the domain of the frenetic enemies of democracy (sic) and a stronghold of the anti-Communists."

## Why Humphrey Endures

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The latest bulletin from George Gallup is that Hubert Humphrey is leading the Democratic poll and running almost even with President Ford in a nationwide test of preference for the presidency. Which raises the question of how Humphrey manages to survive.

There are a number of superficial reasons. He has been in politics since 1945 when he was elected mayor of Minneapolis. He has been around Washington since it had street cars and even a baseball team. In the midst of the momentous domestic and foreign struggles of the last generation.

Accordingly, he knows every face-card in the political deck, Republican and Democratic. He has not only fought them all on the Senate floor, but attended the inaugurations and weddings of his younger colleagues, and the resignations, sufferings and burials of the old.

Also, he is now lucky in his opposition. He is a known figure on the national scene in a field of Democratic unknowns or rejects. If President Kennedy had not been murdered in 1963, power would have passed, as it should, to a new generation, and Hubert would have been finished. Humphrey will be lucky, too, if the Republicans pass over the younger rising generation and choose to gamble in the 1976 election on Ford or Reagan, both of them in their 60s. In a race among old geezers, Humphrey is a formidable candidate.

The view here is that both parties have let the people down, and should be giving us a choice between the young men who are coming rather than the old men who are going, but if it has to be an old man's race, the explanation of why Humphrey has endured is not merely that he is prominent or experienced, but that over these long years he has won the respect of his peers in both parties in the Congress, whatever their political persuasion, and even of the President and his Cabinet.

In a way, Humphrey has turned the disadvantage of old age into an advantage. Bob Strauss, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told him the other day that he thought the odds against a Humphrey nomination were 10 to 1. Humphrey replied that he thought the odds were 20 to 1, but he would take his chances.

The other senator from Minnesota, Walter Mondale, who believes in Humphrey, has been pleading with Hubert to press his advantage and enter the late primaries to assure his nomination. Humphrey said no, and means it. Maybe he believes the best strategy for running is not to run—and the cynics in Washington think this is precisely what he is doing—but the guess here is that he and his wife, Muriel, who has got beyond all ambition—will leave the whole thing to chance, and have no regrets either way.

Like all the great struggles of politics, personality, ambition and accident—the Kennedys, the Johnsons, the Nichoses—the Hum-

phreys are now beyond journalism and the Gallup polls. There are some advantages to getting older. They are better subjects for a good novel and, in their case, they have come much more quickly to the crisis of the last years than most. Humphrey's greatest strength now is his experience, the respect of colleagues, and his resignation and willingness to leave it at that.

### Last Years

We doubt there is a difference between Humphrey and his wife as they look forward to the last years of life—he will be 65 on May 27, just before the Democratic nominating convention in Madison Square Garden. She has been living in and remodeling their house in Waverly, Minn., in the last year, and spending more time there than in Washington.

"We don't need the presidency at this stage in our lives," she told Geri Joseph of the Minneapolis Tribune the other day. "There are only a certain number of years left." Hubert's illness in 1974, she added, made them aware "that it doesn't last forever... and yet I know he would be the best president for our country at this time."

Humphrey, of course, wouldn't disagree with this last point. He came so close against Nixon in

1968, and probably lost because he was abandoned by so many of his old liberal friends on the Vietnam issue, and this still hurts more than anything else.

Also, he remains the best speaker in American politics today and has even learned to take his wife's advice not to speak so much—"to be immortal, you don't have to be eternal," she once told him—so he undoubtedly still longs for the White House while she longs for the remodeled house in Waverly.

But if nobody dominates the Democratic primaries, the chances are that before the convention in New York the party elders will gather, beginning probably at the governors' conference in Philadelphia on July 2-4, and try to agree on a compromise. Then, if it is left to the governors, the labor leaders, the state chairmen, and the principal characters of the House and Senate, Humphrey's chances will probably be better than 20 to 1.

For even if it is too late in ideal terms, Humphrey is the best "happy warrior" the Democrats have had since Al Smith. He is everybody's second if not first choice for the Democratic nomination, and the economic issue which will probably be the presidential question of the campaign, is what he argues better than anybody else.

## Letters

### Population Implosion

Re the article by John Dornberg from Munich (Herald Tribune, Jan. 13): The Western world's population "implosion" with West Germany in the vanguard, has only just begun to unfold. Affluence has its own rules. The modern economy punishes the bearing and raising of children by denying that substantial human resources are "consumed" in the process, resources lost to the economy (at least over the short haul).

The half-million West German babies of 1974 will loom large compared with the 200,000 I predict for 1980. Given several decades, even those who made it to the birth certificate will flee rather than support a huge "Geriatric colony."

JOE MANTREY.

Bonn-Bad/Godesberg.

### Presidential Quagmire

It seems Harry Truman gains in prestige and admiration as president as each of his successors passes before us in comparison. Perhaps it is that he was his own man and, though he met the responsibilities of power, as in his decision to defend South Korea, he never succumbed to its evils as we now see with respect to the others.

With Jack Kennedy, we learn it was the seduction of attractive women that came so easily to a young, fun-loving president that betrayed him.

landslide election, only to wage a pointless war that was his undoing.

And Nixon succumbed to power for power's sake and brought the position of president to an all-time low.

Then, to change it all, we had a forthright, honest man to be placed in that awful and awe-inspiring seat of power. But it did not take long, with the advice of his mentor, for him to see where the direction of the presidency should take him. Suddenly, he gave up being the nice guy and adopted the popular but deceptive policies of his predecessor. But worse was to come, for as he came to enjoy the amenities of that high office and all the attention and prestige that goes with the job, he decided it was too good to let go. So he stopped acting as a conscientious president, and dedicated himself to being elected; with that he became slowly submerged into the quagmire that only men of character can resist.

HARRISON LEWIS.  
Madison, Maine.

### Self-Destructive

Reading the American press lately one cannot help but wonder what demon of self-destruction rides their reporters and publishers. Is it opportunistic participation in the political mudslinging for personal or corporate gains? Is it lack of judgment to discern what can be aired in public and what should not be offered as explosive tidbits of secret governmental business? The timely precision with

which damaging reports appear in the U.S. press often suggests a strong desire to embarrass the Federal government and its agencies at home and abroad.

What, i.e., is the big to-do NOW on the U.S. help to the Italian Christian Democratic party, going on since 1948 no less (Herald, Jan. 6)? Isn't funding of friendly parties in foreign countries common practice of all "free" governments, since the dawn of history? Isn't the Soviet Union been sending money into Africa for over 15 years and isn't it responsible for the actual state of Angola, Mozambique and Portugal?

Responsible newspapermen should use, but not abuse, the freedom of the press and in writing their articles think about the consequences needless meddling

in secret government may provoke. Otherwise freer course in the U.S. may be suggested.

HERLENE HEDD  
Searbrücken, W. Germany

### CIA Plots

I read with amazement the Senate Select Committee findings (Herald, Jan. 22) a federal law had been used by the CIA's assassination plot against a foreign leader. I wonder if some spy statute (like conspiracy to kill) might not have been had the CIA (or has it, given the rule of proof disclosure) plotted against domestic leaders.

JOHN CA  
Paris.

## Brezhnev Is Hungry For SALT

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—Although negotiators always see desperately anxious suits, Kremlinologists here believe Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev needs political help from a new arms agreement far more than President Ford.

The U.S. drive for SALT is based not only on budget pressures but a Mr. Ford's quest for elected accomplishment at home. State Secretary Henry Kissinger's climactic his détente dip but these factors, Krevists believe, are dwarfed by Brezhnev's economic needs in the Soviet Union to reduce present huge defense expenditures.

### Ironic Cast

Soviet hunger for SALT is an ironic cast on last talks in Moscow. Hard-pressed for votes in the Congress and the Party, Brezhnev arrived at an official position that away too much and fear further in bargaining.

Brezhnev goes before the Communist party congress with the worst record of economic achievement since early days of World War when German invaders invaded the country. The five-year average of growth in the Soviet Union is not much principal economic. The shortfall has been a grain production, forced Kremlin into the world market for unprecedented chases from the capitalists.

With the price of oil at \$50 an ounce below the secular high of a year, a Soviet government is to raise money today by sales from its board of oil.

That means insufficient grains for promised beef, cattle and other farm products. Likewise, oil, summer goods is lagging behind original scheduling, the long-promised socialist consumer goods has one proved illusory.

### Defense Spend

Thus, some Kremlinologists are convinced that the shortfall is about to trigger internal battle of level of Soviet defense in the next five-year plan. Conclusion: defense spend will not be available, with drying up because of forest change of grain.

Perhaps more damage Brezhnev's reputation to the Communist party are falls in his foreign polls. Newsmen have been able to "Europe-wide" party of munist parties; party has Yugoslavia, France, Italy, possibly other countries have fused to the Brezhnev.

Similarly, the European rity Conference finally Helsinki last summer far short of being the big Soviet triumph it was to be. Nor has Brezhnev progress with the West—ticularly the United States—thinning out European deals.

Believing, therefore, in viet military spending will to go down anyway, and in Washington, even President and his secret state have pushed so far for a new SALT agreement. The answer lies in political needs and Kissinger's to complete his big grand design.

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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
Abco 8 1/2% 77	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 78	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 79	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 80	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 81	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 82	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 91	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 92	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 93	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 94	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 95	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 96	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 97	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 98	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 99	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 00	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4

## Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
Abco 8 1/2% 77	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 78	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 79	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 80	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 81	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 82	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 83	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 89	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 90	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 91	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 92	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 93	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 94	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 95	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 96	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 97	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 98	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 99	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 00	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4

## Government Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
Abco 8 1/2% 77	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 78	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 79	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 80	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 81	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 82	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 83	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 84	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 85	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 89	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 92	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 93	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 94	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 95	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 96	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 97	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 98	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 99	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 00	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4

## Municipal Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
Abco 8 1/2% 77	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 78	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 79	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 80	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 81	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 82	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 83	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 84	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 85	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 86	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 87	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 88	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 89	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 90	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 92	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 94	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 95	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 96	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 97	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 98	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 99	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 00	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4

## Corporate Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
Abco 8 1/2% 77	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 78	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 79	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 80	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 81	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 82	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 83	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 84	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 85	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 94	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 95	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 96	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 97	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 98	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 99	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 00	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4

## Insurance Stocks

Stocks	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
Abco 8 1/2% 77	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 78	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 79	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 80	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 81	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 82	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 83	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 84	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 85	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 86	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 87	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 88	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 89	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 91	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 92	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 93	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 94	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 95	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 96	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 97	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 98	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 99	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 00	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4

## Real Estate Stocks

Stocks	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
Abco 8 1/2% 77	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 78	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 79	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 80	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
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Abco 8 1/2% 99	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 00	3 101 101 101	+ 1/4



## The Kingdom of Denmark

\$300,000,000

Medium term loan

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Hypobank International S.A. Aldingsoffenschaft Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited (Iranvest)

Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale Marine Midland Bank-New York

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The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.Y., Agent

Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co., Advisor to the Borrower

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December 1975

## USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the  
Luxembourg Stock Exchange  
January 26, 1976 (U.S. \$4.00)  
Information:  
Luxembourg: Luxembourg  
P.O. Box 7-776, Luxembourg

## Insurance Stocks

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## In Prix d'Amérique

## Ilino II Is Still Champion

Bernard Kirsh

an. 25 (UPI).—After sheltered life when Ilino II has found his age as a champion, the 8-year-old won his second consecutive victory in the Prix d'Amérique, a 1,600-meter race, by 1 1/2 lengths. His driver, Gougeon, called the performance at Vincennes "a perfect race."

Catharina, a 30-to-1 shot who was third last year, and her driver, Jean-Pierre Viel, were perfectly happy to pick up second place. Equille finished third and Espoir de See picked up the last part of the purse, which totaled more than 1,200,000 francs (\$282,000). Just missing out on money was Timothy T, the only foreigner in the field of 12 and the fifth-place finisher. It was an achievement of sorts because

he started trotting several seconds after the others were on their way.

## Monté Outings

Bellino's career as a trotter also had started slowly. Until he was a 6-year-old, he would win a few and lose more than a few, with most of his racing coming in monté outings, a trotting race where there is a saddle and jockey rather than a sulky and driver.

At the age of 7, the trotter was handed over by trainer-owner Maurice Maubert, who is in the processed-meats business, to Gougeon, who is in the business of training winners. "Who knows what this horse might have been had he been trotting in attitudinal time," Gougeon said. "What a pity."

Gougeon also compared Bellino II favorably to other French trotters he had driven to championships: "At a track like Vincennes, with its ups and downs, Bellino is a better horse than Roquigne and Une de Mai. He is more robust, more solid."

In No Rush  
Owner Maubert said that Bellino didn't show any great speed with a sulky behind him until "I gave the horse over to Jean-René." He also said he was never in a particular rush to overuse the horse at first, "because it is difficult to conserve" good horses.

Bellino II had enough energy saved today to win in the easiest of fashions. His race was made even simpler when the second choice, Fakir du Vivier, an Alain Delon-owned entry with Equille, broke on the turn for home and when Timothy T's driver, Giancarlo Baldi, didn't appear ready for the start. Gougeon and Bellino were.

The Frenchman put his champion in second spot and, "after a very slow first half of the race, I went for the lead." He got it without exerting Bellino. In the stretch he moved five lengths ahead as the crowd applauded their winner; they had made him the 1-5 favorite.

During the last year and a half, Bellino has won nine of his last 13 starts and his earnings total more than \$125 million, almost all of it picked up since he was 8. The horse, by Boum III, still goes in monté races and in his last outing won that championship.

Today's triumph made Bellino the only trotter to win the monté and attitudinal championships twice. Retirement is not imminent for the modest marvel, who races with a full-fledged red hood. Next for the sturdy horse may be the Prix de France and Prix de Paris, which with today's classic comprise France's triple crown for trotters. If he is around in 1977, he may try to become the third horse to win three consecutive Prix d'Amériques. He will then have his place in French trotting history.

## Lous Returns to Normal: Lead of a Golf Tourney

By John S. Radosta



Jack Nicklaus after taking lead.

## Ali in Puerto Rico For Feb. 20 Bout

SAN JUAN, Jan. 25 (UPI).—World heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali has arrived here looking tired and subdued, saying that prize fighting was no longer any fun and just a business.

He called his \$1-million bout scheduled Feb. 20 against Belgian challenger Jean-Pierre Coopman "a cheap fight."

"It's a business, that's all it is," he said. "I'll fight anybody if the money is right. You got to make the money right."

Ali repeated the line taken by fight promoters that Coopman could give him a good match.

The 35th rendition of slambake, "one of the events on the annual The Crosby brings 168 males and 168 amateurs (nipples of up to 18) to stony Peninsula courses along the beaches of Ocean. Its inlets and the country's most

## Norwegian Sets Skating Mark at Europe Tourney

OSLO, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Sten Stensen of Norway set a 10,000-meter world speed skating record today and teammate Kay Stenshemmet won the overall events to be crowned new European champion.

Stensen, 28, covered the 10,000 meters in 14:50.31 minutes, shaving 2.42 seconds off the mark set by Viktor Varlamov of the Soviet Union last winter.

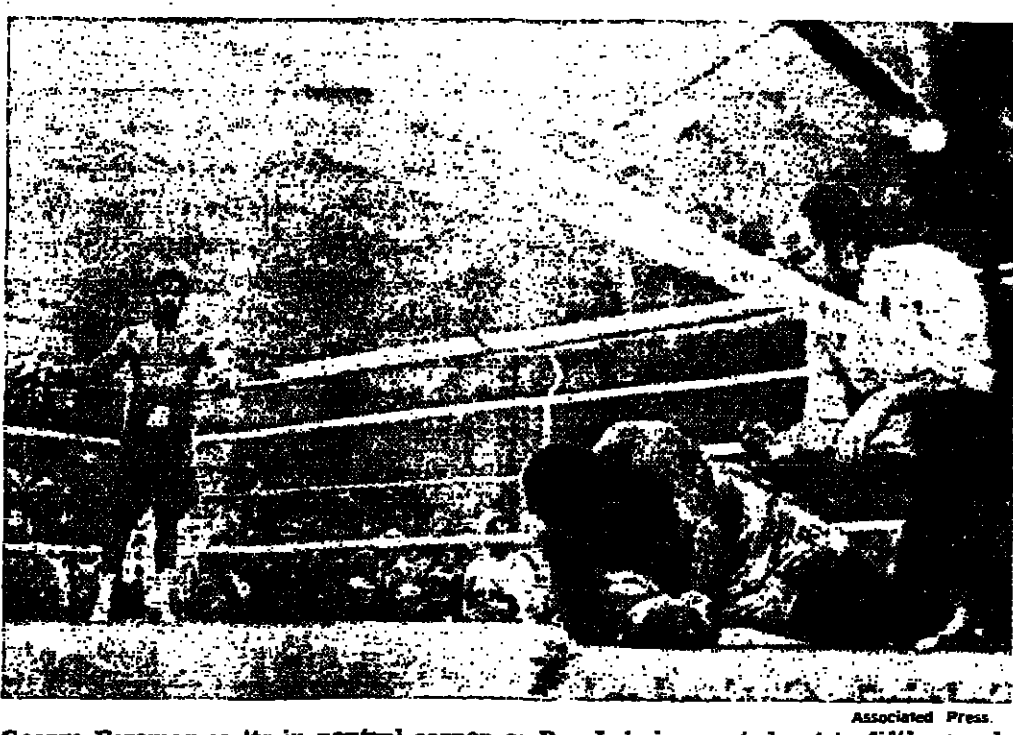
Stensen almost retained his European title, but Stenshemmet got a total of 169.770 points overall against Stensen's 169.775 over the two-day European championships.

Jan Egil Storholt and Amund Stenseth, also of Norway, took third and fourth places, respectively, in the overall with 169.979 and 170.333 points. Hans Van Heiden of the Netherlands was fifth with 170.843.

Stenshemmet, who took the overall lead after winning the 500 meters yesterday, also won the 1,500-meter event today in 2:00.63 minutes.

American Wins Event  
MADONNA DI CAMPAGNIO, Italy, Jan. 25 (AP).—Peter Müller of the United States won an international speed skating contest here yesterday.

Müller won the 1,000-meter event, setting a record for the local track in 1:38.30, and winning the two-day, four-event Spring Davos Trophy ahead of teammate Dan Immortal.



George Foreman waits in neutral corner as Ron Lyle is counted out in fifth round.

## Foreman Tops Lyle in Tough Bout

By Red Smith

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 25 (UPI).—It was a dreadfully two-sided fight, the most two-sided battle of heavyweights in recent memory. George Foreman, who used to be heavyweight champion of the world and would be again, was slugged stupid in the first round and smashed to the floor twice in the fourth. He got up. Ron Lyle, who slugged and smashed him, went down once in the fourth and got up, once again in the fifth and stayed.

Foreman planned to ambush Lyle yesterday among the slot machines in this earthly paradise. In one of the legal betting shops here, the former champion was 1 to 5 to succeed, with Lyle the longshot at 3 to 1. It should have been even money, for they hushwhacked each other. Two of the three judges at ringside had Lyle in front, 18 points to 17, after four rounds. The other scored it even.

The only reason Foreman was favored is that he once held the world title. Both he and Lyle had been stopped by Ali, both were tough kids in trouble with the police who grew up to be big men—Lyle in Colorado State Penitentiary. Foreman in the paramilitary Job Corps. Both can hurt and be hurt. Both did and were.

Half Mast  
In the first round, a sneak right hit Foreman so hard it almost knocked his pants off. With his left leg at half mast, he stumbled and reeled like a drunk on ice. In the second round, Foreman caught Lyle with a hook and suddenly Lyle looked like an actor in a slow-motion film. Lyle spent the third round pinned in a neutral corner, swaying under cumbersome blows.

Hurt by a right early in the fourth, Foreman sank like a torpedoed ship, going down by the head. He got up and knocked Lyle sprawling under the lowest rope. Lyle got up, gasped as Foreman buried a hook in his belly, and hit back until the head he was punching fell away from him. The bell ended the round an instant after Foreman lit on his right shoulder.

The ring was not only shaky, but small, measuring only 17 feet from rope to rope. To some, it had seemed inadequate for two big men, but these doubts were now at rest. It was big enough for either man to fall in, and he didn't have to fall diagonally.

Now Foreman's new manager, Gil Clancy, spoke like the harsh schoolmaster he used to be. "He didn't get excited," Foreman said later, "no more than he always does. There was no urgency in his voice, maybe because he's always excited." "He's hurt and you're hurt," Clancy said. "The one that's gonna win is the one that wants it most." He thrust a rigid forefinger into Foreman's shoulder. "Do you want it most?"

Bent Knees  
"Sure I do, Gil," Foreman said, curiously mild. When he walked out for the fifth round, his knees were bent. He shuffled forward like a man on snowshoes. He fell on Lyle. Lyle fell on him. They slugged.

The last punch was a right hand. The last two were right hands. Lyle took both. He was in his own corner, and he slid left along the ropes, falling heavily on his face. Clancy was on the top step outside the far corner, his arm rising and falling as he bawled a count. At seven, Lyle twitched. At 10, the referee spread arms wide. Lyle's chest heaved off the canvas, he flipped over on his back and passed out.

"You know who had a lot of fights like that?" Leonard Koppett said an hour later. "John Garfield."



Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden swings past slalom pole.

Ingemar Stenmark, 25, stretched her lead in the standings to 204 points, ahead of Zurbriggen's 153 points. Morero has 145 points.

Women's Giant Slalom  
KLANJSKA GORA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Lisa Marie Morero of Switzerland won the women's World Cup giant slalom today, her fifth victory in this season's circuit.

The 19-year-old scored a comfortable victory, clocking 1 minute, 24.83 seconds over the 1,200-meter course with 51 gates and a vertical drop of 339 meters. World Cup leader Rosi Mittermayer of West Germany was second in 1:26.05 and strengthened her World Cup lead after today's race, the last giant slalom before the Olympic Games in Innsbruck.

Hernadette Zurbriggen of Switzerland kept her second position in the standings when she finished third.

## In Season Opener

## Lauda Pilots Ferrari To Grand Prix Victory

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Jan. 25 (UPI).—World champion Formula-One driver Niki Lauda of Austria easily won the Interlagos Grand Prix today in a Ferrari after his closest competition, Jean-Pierre Jarier of France, ran his Shadow through a fence on the 33d lap.

Second was Patrick Depailler of France in a Tyrrell, third was Tom Pryce of England in a Shadow, fourth was Hans Stuck of West Germany in a March, and fifth was Jody Scheckter of South Africa in a Tyrrell.

Jochen Mass of West Germany was sixth with a McLaren after having briefly left the race in the second lap behind John Watson's Ferrari. Watson's fire, Irishman Watson was not injured.

Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland led the race for the first eight laps, but lost the lead to an inside maneuver by his Ferrari teammate Lauda. Regazzoni drove into the pits on the ninth lap and with tremendous effort got back into the running and finished seventh.

Thirteen of the 22 cars finished the race.

Eating Up Lead  
James Hunt of Britain, in a McLaren, kept second place, about a second ahead of Pryce for 20 laps. But in the 27th lap, the Frenchman passed Hunt on the inside and started eating up Lauda's big lead.

Jarier had reduced the lead from six seconds to less than three when he suddenly went off the track on a curve on the 33d lap.

The Shadow crashed through a chain-link fence, and bumped against a guard rail which stopped the car.

Jarier, unhurt but disgusted, slowly got out of the car and walked away with his head down.

Shadow designer Tony Southgate said: "Jarier looked up on a curve. He went too quickly. He only needed patience; he was catching Lauda and threw away a certain second place."

Last year, Jarier, the track record-holder, led for 27 laps, but his car could not take it and he dropped out at the 32nd lap.

This year, he apparently changed his strategy, refraining from forcing his car in the early stages. But once he overtook Hunt after a duel which provided the main excitement of the race, the Frenchman took on the world champion.

Watson's Problem  
Watson came into the pits with his Ferrari on fire. He jumped out of the car as flames moved toward him and extinguished the blaze.

Watson said he did not realize he was on fire until he came to the pit. "There was a funny smell of petrol and through the mirror I could see the other driver making signs, but I had not realized I was on fire until I came to the pit and saw the firemen rushing," he said.

American Mario Andretti came into the pits with the front spoiler of his Lotus dragging and the left front tire half empty.

He said he was going ahead of his teammate Ronnie Peterson, of Sweden, but decided to let him pass because Peterson had a better chance of competing for the first places. But Andretti soon

noticed the steering was bad and "as I tried to steer again, I caught Ronnie's right back wheel," he said.

Local hero Emerson Fittipaldi, driving the Brazilian-made Copercar, dropped out of the race with electrical problems.

## Borzov Wins 60-Yard Dash On U.S. Tour

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 (AP).—Valery Borzov, the Soviet winner of two Olympic gold medals in 1972, won the first victory of his U.S. tour at the San Francisco Examiner games, easily winning the 60-yard dash in 6.1 seconds.

Borzov, who said after the Friday night event that he finds it difficult to run indoors, had no difficulty on this one. He ran against a weak field after the last-minute scratch of American sprinter Steve Williams, world 100-meter record-holder.

Philadelphia Classic  
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (AP).—Fred Newhouse, the ninth-ranked 400-meter runner in the world, broke the 440-yard meet record, and Tadeusz Slusarski of Poland shattered the European pole-vault mark and meet record in the Philadelphia Bicentennial Track Classic.

Newhouse was clocked in 48.1. The old mark was 48.4, set by Ed Roberts in 1972.

Slusarski, the No. 2 pole vaulter in Poland two years ago, won the event with a vault of 17 feet, 11 inches. The European record of 17-10 1/2 was set by Sveide Kjell Isaksson in 1972.

New Indoor Marks  
BERLIN, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Zugen Ray set a world indoor mark for the 100-meter sprint today at the East German Indoor Track and Field Championships here, the East German news agency ADP said.

It said that the 16-year-old recorded 10.16 seconds to better his own mark of 10.31 seconds.

Doris Malekoff also posted a world indoor best in the women's 400-meter run of 51.9 seconds, improving the 52.44 time set by Nadezhda Ilyina of the Soviet Union in 1974.

Europe Record  
WARSAW, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Polish pole-vaulter Wladyslaw Kosakiewicz set a European indoor record of 5.68 meter (17 feet 11 3/4 inches) at a meeting here today.

NBA Results  
Friday's Games  
New York 104, Philadelphia 82 (McGee 25, Hays 22; McGee 20, M. L. Carter 10).

Philadelphia 104, Atlanta 104 (Smith 20, McAdoo 25; Drew 18, Wilkerson 16). Milwaukee 112, Kansas City 97 (Dandridge 40, Winters 24, Johnson 21, Archibald 21).

Phoenix 124, Houston 115 (Westphal 28, Adams 25; Tomjanovich 28, Murphy 28, Ruffalo 20). Portland 118, Los Angeles 98 (Watson 27, West 21; Jabbar 28, Ford 21).

Washington 100, Phoenix 84 (Chenier 28, Dandridge 19; Adams, Westphal 16, Riley 11). Portland 125, Golden State 123 (Pettie 30, Walton 22; Barry 41, Smith 24).

Houston 110, Seattle 103 (Murphy 28, Tomjanovich 28, Newlin 20; Brown 27, Burleson 23). Philadelphia 138, Atlanta 116 (McGinnis 34, Price 28; Jones 21, Hawkins 17).

Cleveland 132, Milwaukee 89 (Russell 28, Brewer, Clemens 20; Dandridge 23, Smith 15). New York 117, Detroit 100 (Haywood, Frazier 22, Monroe, Beard 13; Ford 24, Money 21).

ABA Results  
Friday's Games  
New York 115, Kentucky 111 (Ervin 38, Taylor 33; Lucas 27, Gilmore 25). Indiana 138, Los Angeles 128 (Lamar 40, Knight 27; Malone 22, Boone 27).

Saturday's Games  
Kentucky 106, San Antonio 103 (Olmstead 38, Averitt 26; Gervin 28, Kenon 18). Indiana 118, St. Louis 113 (Lamar 31, Night 23; Boone, Malone 21, C. Jones, Green 18).

Virginia 107, New York 100 (Barnes 25, Green 20; Ervin 34, Williamson 13). Replay of protest game. New York 84, Virginia 83 (Ervin 27, Taylor 20; Green 18, Calvin 12). Scheduled game.

## College Basketball Scores

Princeton 55, St. John's 55 (O'Neil, Rudez 15, Connecticut 60). Rutgers 115, Lafayette 79. Seton Hall 102, Georgetown 82. Syracuse 67, Northeastern 73. Villanova 82, Penn.

Alabama 82, Mississippi 81. Baltimore 80, Georgetown 61. Florida A & M 78, Benedict 56. Florida St. 110, SW Louisiana 70. South Florida 84, Georgia St. 78. Tennessee 56, Mississippi 52. The Citadel 75, Richmond 74. Vanderbilt 71, Auburn 59. Virginia Tech 108, Marshall 82.

Bowling Green 82, No. Illinois 77. Creighton 55, St. Louis 50. Delaware St. 79, 83. Duquesne 102, St. Xavier 70. Indiana 80, Minnesota 78. Iowa 78, Ohio St. 67. Kent St. 88, Cent. Michigan 82. Marquette 82, Fordham 64.

Eastern Michigan 84, Northridge 63. California 80, Stanford 63 (2 o'ts). Cal St.-LA 82, San Jose State 61. Long Beach St. 58, U. of Pacific 49. Montana 87, Montana St. 57. Nebraska 66, Colorado 64. Nevada-Las Vegas 123, Nevada-Reno 81.

Oregon 82, Oregon St. 68. Portland 87, Puget Sound 75. Sacramento St. 83, San Fran. St. 85. San Diego St. 80, Fullerton 80. San Francisco 84, Portland U. 81. Santa Clara 58, Utah St. 61. Seattle U. 81, Loyola (CA) 74. Utah 76, Brigham Young 74.



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